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Joint panel planned with Netherlands

By a Staff Writer
Riyadh, Jan. 31 — Saudi Arabia and the Netherlands will sign shortly an agreement to set up a joint economic commission, Foreign Minister Christoph Van Der Klaauw told the *News Saturday*.

Parwan, who arrived here on an official visit, was received Saturday morning by King Khaled. The meeting was attended by Prince Abdullah, second deputy premier and commander of the National Guard.

Christoph also held talks with Foreign Minister Saud Al Faisal on bilateral relations and world developments.

In his capacity as president of the 10-nation council of ministers of the European Economic Community, the Dutch minister will visit several Middle East countries, will hold talks with Yasser Arafat, chairman of the executive committee of the PLO, and will also visit Washington and brief President Ronald Reagan on his recent tour, "I shall assure them (the Saudis) that the EEC initiative toward the Middle East is not harmful," the minister said.

Dutch officials said in The Hague recently the visit to Saudi Arabia, which will be followed by a visit to Algeria, was being made in his capacity as foreign minister of Holland.

He said, it was inevitable, that the subject of a European initiative will be prominent and that the minister will speak as EEC president.

Christoph was quoted as saying that relations between the two countries was quite satisfactory and that the visit to the Kingdom is a reaffirmation of the improving ties. He will visit the Kingdom once again as president of the EEC council of ministers, when he goes on a tour of ten countries in the region.

Spain premier to be named by Tuesday

MADRID, Jan. 31 (AP) — King Juan Carlos continued consultations Saturday with parliamentarian groups to seek a replacement for centrist Premier Adolfo Suarez, who resigned Thursday. The ruling centrist democratic Union Party (UCD) nominated former Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, a close aide of Suarez, Friday.

Calvo Sotelo, 54, second deputy premier in economic matters, had served until last September as Spanish minister for relations with the European Economic Community and is said to have good contacts among European leaders.

Under the constitution, the king is required to submit the name of his candidate for premier to parliament for confirmation. Juan Carlos' choice was expected to be known before Tuesday.

Poland intervention endangers ties

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (R) — The Reagan administration has renewed U.S. warnings to the Soviet Union that any military intervention in Poland would severely damage East-West relations. The latest warning was contained in a letter sent by Secretary of State Alexander Haig to Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko last Saturday, U.S. officials said.

The letter, replying to Gromyko's congratulations to Haig on his appointment, again demonstrated the hard line being taken by the new U.S. administration toward the Soviet Union. It essentially reaffirmed warnings by the Carter administration on Poland, but also touched on Iran and other areas of concern, the officials said.

Reagan used unusually strong language at a press conference Thursday, accused Soviet leaders of reserving the right to "commit any crime, to lie, to cheat" in order to further world revolution.

The State Department declined Friday to elaborate on Reagan's remarks at his news conference.

"What the president said stands on its own," acting department spokesman William Dyess told reporters. "It certainly does not need any elaboration from me."

The Soviet news agent Tass described Reagan's words as an "unworthy maneuver" which showed that he did not understand the nature of change in the world.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union has rejected the U.S. government's charges of international terrorism and clearly restated its support for "national liberation movements" in Africa and Latin America. Soviet media's response Friday to the charges was couched in cautious terms and took the form of a clear restatement of the Kremlin's policy on support for "national liberation movements."



FIRST THE CARS, THEN THE SNOW: A motorist and his friend affix chains to their car they had to abandon after snowdrifts blocked the secondary road to Friedberg, near Frankfurt they were driving on. Snowplough in background waits for the car to be moved before it can clear the road.

Toward Palestine
Arafat reminds Britain of moral responsibility

BEIRUT, Jan. 31 (AP) — Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasser Arafat told a group of visiting British parliamentarians that Britain had a moral and historical responsibility to help solve the Palestinian problem, a spokesman for the group quoted Arafat as saying Saturday.

The group, which is made up of five Conservative and four Labor members, arrived in the Lebanese capital Thursday for a two-day visit at the invitation of the PLO.

Tony Marlow, Conservative, said the meeting with Arafat, which took place late Friday night at a PLO office in West Beirut, was "friendly." He added Arafat who seemed in good health despite having to wear a neck brace to support a slipped disk, said he had great hopes Europe would play an important role in any future Middle East peace negotiations.

Arafat was also quoted as saying he hoped Britain, because of its understanding of the situation and its past historic links, would help influence public opinion in the United States. He was quoted by the group as describing himself a "conservative" and said the new Palestine would be a democratic, socialist state.

Arafat also reiterated previous statements by PLO leaders that the Palestinians would be ready to set up a state in any part of the West Bank, occupied by Israel since the 1967 Middle East war, if Israel withdrew.

"The Palestinians seem more confident, more sophisticated and relaxed in some ways," said Frank Hooley, Labor, who said he had met with Arafat six years ago.

Nicholas Winterton, Conservative, said he believed the meeting with Arafat was very important and stressed that a quick solution to the Palestinian problem would automatically mean an end to the crisis in southern Lebanon. He said this was his first meeting with Arafat.

"Arafat feels his cause is now recognized," Winterton said, "He now has access to politicians and is therefore moving into a position of being a statesman on behalf of the Palestinians."

Although the Lebanese press speculated the group may be paving the way for a meeting between British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, who recently toured the Middle East and Arafat, there was no mention of any such a plan, but Marlowe did not rule out the possibility.

He said the aim of the visit was to "build up an understanding between us and acquire proper insight into the difficulties and possible areas which can be developed."

The nine-member delegation left for Syria later in the day. They will also be visiting Jordan, where they hope to meet with Jordanian King Hussein, and the West Bank for a meeting with named Palestinian Mayor Bassam Shakaa.

U.S. renews warning

Poland intervention endangers ties



Andrei Gromyko

Tass denied denied that the Soviet Union had been dishonest in its foreign policy and was fomenting upheaval in foreign countries. It said: "these changes are the result of the peoples' struggle for independence and liberation. These processes are not within the power of the United States or the Soviet Union. They have an objective character."

Soviet television commentator Boris Kalyagin described Haig's charge that the Soviet Union had links with international terrorism as "absurd and an insult to the Soviet Union." He said the Soviet Union has persistently condemned the Baader-Meinhof group in West Germany and the Italian Red Brigades.

But the Soviet Union saw a clear distinction between these groups and organizations "struggling against terrorist governments and reactionary regimes, which remain in power

only with the help of U.S. bayonets and Western financial aid."

The Tass report and the television commentary were reserved in tone and avoided any personal attack on Reagan.

But they clearly indicated the Soviet Union had no intention of giving up its role in supporting national liberation movements even if this proved an obstacle to Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) with the United States.

Reagan has said several times that he would take into account the Soviet Union's overall behavior in foreign policy when considering the value of arms limitation talks.

Tass said, Reagan suggested further negotiations on arms limitation but insisted on "linking this with matters which have no relevance to the issue."

The remark was a clear reference to Reagan's declaration that in any arms limitation talks, the United States would take into account the Soviet Union's general behavior in foreign policy and, specifically, its support for what it termed "national liberation movements" in Africa and central and southern America.

The carefully-worded dispatch was the first official Soviet criticism of Reagan since he took office Jan. 20. Recent Soviet media commentaries have suggested the Kremlin hoped the new president's anti-communist views need not bar the way to an improvement in U.S.-Soviet relations.

Some Soviet observers have argued that the realities of international politics would, in their terms, temper Reagan's policies.

But Reagan's remarks, following only a day after Haig, had accused Moscow of promoting international terrorism, will clearly put considerable strain on relations between Washington and Moscow.

Pakistan to study French proposal

ISLAMABAD, Jan. 31 (Agencies) — Pakistani President Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq has said that Pakistan will study the French proposal for an international conference to end foreign intervention in Afghanistan.

When asked Friday if the proposal on Jan. 27 by French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing threatened to undercut decisions taken on Afghanistan at the just-concluded Islamic summit conference, General Zia said: "Why should we read between the lines (of the proposal), and why should we take the negative aspect? Let us take the positive aspect on this."

The semi-official *Pakistan Times* had complained in an editorial dated from the Islamic summit in Saudi Arabia that the French president had not consulted Pakistan and that Westerners might be trying to prolong the Afghan crisis to hinder the Soviet Union from intervening in Poland.

Gen. Zia commented at Rawalpindi airport on his return from the summit in Taif after a stop in Medina.

The Pakistani president said United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim's talks with summit leaders were very useful to resolve the Afghan problem on the basis of proposals that Pakistan has already announced.

Asked about India's efforts to settle the Afghan crisis, Gen. Zia said that India abstained at the United Nations from voting the resolutions on Afghanistan, so the newsman should draw his own conclusion.

Gen. Zia said the Islamic conference resolution on Afghanistan was "balanced" and did not antagonize the parties involved. There could not be a military solution, so a dialogue should be maintained to seek a political solution: If the Soviet Union had a proposal to make, it would be welcome.

Meanwhile, Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, who also attended the Islamic summit dissociated himself Friday from that conference's call for the "freezing" of Israel's membership in the United Nations.

A statement issued here on Waldheim's behalf said the Islamic proposal for Israel's suspension from the world body "was not raised with the secretary-general by any participant" at the summit.

The statement added that Waldheim "as always supported the principle of universality of membership in the United Nations so that all countries are able to present their viewpoint at the United Nations, whose principal purpose is the peaceful solution of international disputes."

Mrs. Gro likely to be Norway's new premier

OSLO, Jan. 31 (R) — A leading woman politician Saturday emerged as a likely successor to Norwegian Prime Minister Odvar Nordli, who resigned Friday after five years in office.

Mrs. Gro Harlem Brundtland, a former environment minister and deputy chairman of the ruling Labor Party, has widespread support among voters. Other likely candidates are Environment Minister Rolf Hansen and former Oil and Energy Minister Bjartmar Gjerd. Both have considerable backing within the party, whose leaders will discuss a successor Tuesday.

Whoever succeeds Nordli will face a difficult task rebuilding public support for the party which has been losing ground steadily in recent opinion polls.

One poll earlier this month showed Labor and Conservatives running neck and neck. A general election is due, in September.



King Khaled Ronald Reagan

King urges Reagan to play major role

RIYADH, Jan. 31 (SPA) — King Khaled Saturday called on the new American administration to play a key role in repelling Zionist aggression against the Arab and Islamic worlds.

The King's remarks were contained in a message to President Ronald Reagan who had sent a cable to King Khaled as president of the third Islamic summit conference held in Taif last week.

The U.S. can also eliminate the underlying causes of aggression and create proper climate for a just and comprehensive peaceful settlement in the area, restoring the rights of the oppressed, King Khaled told President Ronald Reagan.

The King reminded Reagan that conditions for a just peace in the Middle East are withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories — foremost among which is Jerusalem — and recognition of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people in Palestine, including their right to return to their homes and determine their own future.

Palestinians, the King said, should enjoy all other rights provided for in U.N. General Assembly resolutions which, among other things, recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

In his cable to King Khaled, who took over as president of the Organization of the Islamic Conference from Pakistani President Zia-ul-Haq, President Reagan said that OIC member states will face a host of common problems and challenges in the years ahead.

He said that he wished Islamic heads of state and government to know that the United States shares their aspirations for peace, justice and progress and that his administration is keen to help reach a just and global peace "in line with the provisions of Security Council Resolution 242 of Nov. 22, 1967, and based on what has already been achieved."

For this reason, Reagan said, "I look forward to establish relations of mutual trust and respect in the months and years to come with leaders of the Islamic world." The basic values we share, Your Majesty, provide a sound basis for deep, mutual understanding," he added. "And I hope that we shall be able to cooperate in order to resolve the problems that preoccupy us all. I am always confident that it is possible that determination and faith, backed by the combined efforts of men and nations of goodwill, can build a better world for us all, he added.

Egypt to protest new settlements

CAIRO, Jan. 31 (R) — Egyptis to protest against Israel's decision to build new settlements in the Jordan West Bank and Gaza, the semi-official newspaper *Al-Ahram* reported Saturday. The newspaper said Israel's ambassador to Cairo Eliahu Ben Elissar would be handed a protestnote by the foreign ministry. It did not say when the ambassador would be summoned. Egyptian foreign ministry officials were not immediately available for comment.

Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin had promised a group of settlers last Wednesday that the government would begin building a Jewish town at Givon, in the occupied West Bank, within three months. The Israeli government also plans to build 10 new settlements in the occupied areas.

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As safety precaution

Storage rules released

JEDDAH, Jan. 31 — In view of the rising frequency of fires in badly organized warehouses here and elsewhere in the country the department of civil defense has come out with a list of conditions which store owners must apply or face fines and closure.

Interior Minister Prince Naif and his deputy Prince Ahmad often have spoken against the haphazard manner of stocking merchandise without taking sufficient precautions against fire. Some of these stores don't have fire extinguishers while many of them are situated in the center of residential areas.

Al-Riyadh newspaper said Saturday the new regulations, expected to provide adequate precautions against fires, includes firm measures to secure safety. One of the first conditions is providing primary fire extinguishing devices and training guards of their use.

The regulations call for enforcing a quality separation system for storing flammable and non-flammable materials separately. Large storehouses are requested to install an adequate fire warning system that includes alarms.

Other measures issued include a well-organized storage system, leaving a space

U.S. consulate begins new hours in Dhahran

Al Khobar Bureau

AL KHOBAR, Jan. 31 — The consulate general of the United States, Dhahran, will have new working hours beginning Saturday, Jan. 31, the American consulate announced here. The following are the new timings. Consulate services 8 a.m. to 12 noon; consulate services except visa applications 1:30 p.m. to 3:30 p.m.; general office hours 8 a.m. to 12 noon and p.m. to 5 p.m. hours.

The new telephone numbers are: 8643200, 8643613, 8643452, 8746400, 8743977 and 8763177.

between the roof and the top of the stored goods that must be one meter at least, electricity switches used in stores should automatically switch off in case of shorts, and warehouse owners should use neon lamps attached to the roof instead of low hanging bulb lights.

Smoking must be totally prohibited inside storehouses and a "no smoking" sign should be displayed, according to the regulations.

The structure of storehouses should also be built of non-flammable material. The new rules state that no residential apartments should be located above stores.

The new rules state that stores should not be built beneath residential apartments and should be as far away as possible from the nearest residential places. Ventilators for purifying air should be installed in stores for chemicals, paints or other materials which release poisonous gases or are self-burning chemicals as ammonia.

The list of measures includes using in-the-wall wiring for electricity lines. For large warehouses entered by vehicles, enough space should be provided for the vehicles to make a U-turn without touching the walls, roof or stored materials. Every storehouse should have no less than two entrances and power should be disconnected after finishing work. In case electricity is on at night, entering storehouses in the dark should be prohibited. Any source of flame or heat should also be away from stores, according to the new regulations.

The regulations firmly stressed the responsibility of guards. A responsible person, whose file should be kept with warehouse management, should be in charge of opening, closing and inspecting the storehouse. Maintenance also should be carried out by a qualified and responsible person. The guard should be fully aware of the location of hazardous materials and entrances and exits of the warehouse to help guide firemen in case of accidents.

The Civil Defense Department said offenders to these rule are to be fined SR300 for the first time. If the offense is repeated, the storehouse will be closed until the safety measures are fully restored.



DEPARTING: Deputy Mecca Governor Prince Sand ibn Abdul Mohsen escorts In Vice-President Adam Malik at Jeddah airport Friday. The vice-president left for Indonesia after leading his country's delegation to the third Islamic Summit conference that ended earlier in the week.

BRIEFS

Solar house contract
RIYADH, Jan. 31 — A contract to build a house which will be air conditioned and heated by solar energy was signed by the National Science and Technology Center in partnership with the U.S. department of energy. This is part of a Saudi Arabian-American joint endeavor to develop the use of solar energy.

Gulf agriculture ministers
ABU DHABI, Jan. 31 — Saudi Arabia will take part in the conference of Gulf agriculture ministers, which is due to be held here next month. The ministers will discuss the development of fisheries and cooperation in general, as part of the overall plan to coordinate economic policies in the region.

Unfit foodstuffs destroyed
KHARJ, Jan. 31 — The health department of the municipality has destroyed 3,829 kilograms of meat and vegetables, 140,809 cans and soft drinks and 1,500 frozen chickens following spot checks which revealed that the foodstuffs were unfit for human consumption.

KAU to survey professors
JEDDAH, Jan. 31 — The selection committee of King Abdul Aziz University will tour various universities in Egypt, the U.S. and Britain to select professors for its faculties. The panel is led by Dr. Ali Mashhoor.

Abdo Yamani commends ministry
JEDDAH, Jan. 31 — Information Minister Dr. Muhammad Abdo Yamani commended the work of the ministry's staff and their services during the third Islamic summit conference when more than 700 reporters, local and foreign, were in Taif covering it. The commendation was made in a letter circulated within the ministry.

Saudia's Taif flights resume
TAIF, Jan. 31 (SPA) — Saudia resumed its ordinary flights to and from Taif Thursday night. Defense and Aviation Minister Prince Sultan ibn Abdul Aziz instructed Saudia officials to plan additional flights from Taif to Jeddah and Riyadh. The additional flights started Friday.

Prince dedicates plastic arts show

RIYADH, Jan. 31 (SPA) — Prince Faisal ibn Fahd, the director general of the Youth Welfare Organization, dedicated Saturday evening the Fifth Plastic Arts Exhibition at the organization's headquarters. Awards

totaling SR100,000 have been allocated for the best among 150 arts works including painting, photography, layouts, carving, ceramics and embroideries.

Prayer Times

Sunday	Mecca	Medina	Riyadh	Dammam	Buraidah	Tabuk
Fajr	5:33	5:39	5:10	5:00	5:24	5:57
Ishraq	6:58	7:04	6:35	6:25	6:49	7:22
Dhuhr	12:24	12:35	12:07	11:53	12:18	12:47
Asr	3:47	3:45	3:16	3:00	3:25	3:52
Maghrib	6:12	6:08	5:39	5:23	5:48	6:14
Isha	7:42	7:38	7:09	6:53	7:18	7:44

Calls for understanding Nazer speaks in United States

HOUSTON, Jan. 31 — Sheikh Hisham Nazer, minister of planning, recently concluded a visit to the United States in which he outlined the Kingdom's development, Saudi Business magazine reported Saturday.

"The experience and the results of the last decade are both with us and within us. As we stand here well beyond the threshold of the first year of the Third Five-Year Development Plan, the effects of our endeavor are everywhere you turn," Sheikh Nazer told an audience of more than 100 Houston businessmen during an address sponsored by the center for International Business two weeks ago. "The development plans are with us in the changing landscape of Saudi Arabia, in the new rural environments, in the new houses, offices and shopping arcades, in the educational health and social establishments."

The minister said that the development changes are seen by every visitor to Saudi Arabia, while they may not see the perspective of the people. "This entirely historic, unique development plan of Saudi Arabia is as much inside each and every Saudi Arabian as it is a part of the Saudi Arabian landscape," said the minister. "Visitors come and go, some even write articles, but the visitors that understand Saudi Arabians don't mistake all the pieces of the puzzle for the whole picture."

Sheikh Nazer said that many visitors try to bring their own pieces and press them on the Saudi Arabian picture. "I doubt that this approach works with any culture, but it is especially inadequate in the case of Saudi Arabia," the minister said. "We don't have development plans on one hand and our Islamic faith on the other. The Islamic traditions guiding our country are not really separate from the economic decisions we make."

"Government involvement in our economy does not respond nakedly to the ups and downs of market and other forces alone. Each and every gesture derives from and is within the larger context of our full commitment to our Islamic traditions and beliefs."

The objective of Sheikh Nazer in Houston was to talk to two kinds of people: those who

have thoroughly read about or actually seen the results of the Kingdom's three development plans, but who have grown tired trying to make American puzzle pieces fit the Saudi picture; and those who know nothing whatever about the development plans but are willing to look at the kingdom's experience as an entirely unique episode in the history of development.

"For those who would be partners with us in this endeavor, it is important that they share our perspective," said Sheikh Nazer. "The dictionary meanings of perspective has both a mental image in all its complexity and also an entire cluster of prospects, expectations, chances and possibilities invoked by a subject."

"Keeping in mind the Saudi Arabian Development Plan must be viewed in its totality, not in its various pieces; and keeping in mind that the Saudi Arabian development process is a response to unique cultural traditions and unique objective conditions, we can begin to draw the outlines of the whole tapestry of our development planning."

First Sheikh Nazer discussed the unique relationship between the state and society, and in particular, the relations between the public and private sectors. "In our view, there are no real grounds for antagonism between state and society," said Sheikh Nazer. "While the boundary lines between the private and public sector develop in a dynamic, pragmatic way, the government is fully conscious of its role as the guardian of social and economic welfare."

"One of the first misconceptions many observers make," he said, "is to generalize the problems of the public sector in other societies to Saudi Arabia."

"The very special actual conditions of the Kingdom give the public sector a clear starting advantage. The Saudi Arabian public sector does not depend for its existence on taxing the private sector. Oil revenues represent some 85 per cent of all budget revenues, government expenditure is about 40 to 50 per cent of the gross national product, while the share of government in capital formation is over 60 to 70 per cent."

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Route 1 Downtown — Prince Faisal Street, Macanasa Street, Masanasa Street, Basal Mall.

Route 2 Downtown — Basal Mall.

RIYADH INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

LOCAL BUS SERVICE:
Regular service from 5AM to midnight from the Airport, Route 1 and 11 — City Center, Route 8 City Center via King Faisal Hospital, Fares SR.1.

New Airport/Hotel Service planned in the near future.

TAIF AIRPORT

Route 10 — City Center (Via Intercontinental Hotel), Hourly Service from 6AM to 11PM. Fare SR.4.

CHAHMAN INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

LOCAL BUS SERVICE:
Regular Service from 5AM to 11:30PM, Route 5 & 7 Al-Khobar (local) /Dammam City (local), Fare SR.1.

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Commerce Ministry cancels firms' licenses

RİYADH, Jan. 31 (SPA) — The Ministry of Commerce has cancelled the commercial registration of four establishments for contravening ministerial rules and regulations, it was announced here Saturday.

Under the orders, commercial registration No. 2328 issued in Tabuk for Ibrahim Salim Al-Jehani has been revoked, as he brought in alien workers and allowed them to engage in contracting at their personal expense, in accordance with contract agreements made

under the name and registration of his establishment.

The ministerial order also canceled registration No. 20962 issued in Riyadh for Abdullah Al-Zafer Al-Hajiri, as he traded in visas for importing labor and then allowing them to work at their own expense in exchange for a 20 per cent commission from the value of business they implement.

Commercial registration No. 23314, with a subsidiary No. 27057, issued in Riyadh in the

name of Noman Hamdi Yassin was also rescinded after evidence became available that he sheltered his employee Muhammad Khair Al-Turki, of Lebanese nationality.

The fourth cancellation was enforced on registration No. 14351 of Riyadh, in the name of Abdullah Muhammad Sandajji, for providing false information to the commercial registration office about a fictitious establishment.

Cement crisis over, officials report

By a Staff Writer

RIYADH, Jan. 31 — The Commerce Ministry has dissolved Riyadh's Cement Distribution Committee because the cement is now over and supply matches the demand, Arab News learned Saturday. Distribution at present will be handled by Al-Yamama Cement Company directly, a spokesman pointed out.

Instructions were given by the ministry that priority should be given to people building

their own houses to live in. Any surplus would go to cement processing industries. The remainder would be sold to contractors according to quota system, the spokesman said. He called on prospective buyers to apply directly to Al-Yamama Co.

The Middle East's largest integrated cement factory being built in Saudi Arabia — the Saudi-Bahraini Cement Company — began large-scale production this month. It expects to begin full production by July.

The successful testing of the first of four kilns, each with a daily production capacity of 1,500 tons, belonging to the new company took place on October 25, 1980. During the summer, when all four kilns are in production, the company's annual output of cement will be two million tons per year.

The cement plant, built in the desert has its own power plant, quarries, a housing estate for more than 1,000 people and a 21-mile natural gas pipeline linking up with the Arabian American Oil Company (Aramco). The company also has its own heavy transport.

Output will be consumed in Saudi Arabia and Bahrain, although the company has the option to sell to third countries if necessary. The raw materials come mostly from Saudi Arabia, including limestone and clay from the company's quarries and gypsum from Qair to the Kingdom, iron ore and bauxite, are imported.

Saudi-Bahraini Cement Company was sanctioned by Royal Decree No. M/36 dated 28/9/1400H, corresponding to Aug. 9, 1980, with a capital of SR1.2 billion comprising 12 million shares with a par value of SR100 each. Fifty per cent of the shares are owned by shareholders of Saudi Cement Company, offered to each shareholder on the basis of his shareholding in the company, 15 per cent belong to the Gulf Enterprises Company of Bahrain, and the remaining 35 per cent consisting of 4.2 million shares, was offered for subscription to the Saudi public as of October 25, 1980.

Salah Taha Saber, general manager of the Arab Cement Company, predicted last June that cement production in the Kingdom will rise to ten million tons a year. He said that the company already had started building a cement plant in Rabegh, north of Jeddah, with a capacity of 4,500 tons a day in addition to the 2,000 tons a day produced by the cement plant in Jeddah and the 100-ton plant produced by the Medina plant. The SR700,000 plant together with the production of the Jeddah plant are to meet the demand in Jeddah and surrounding areas.

Islamic Dawa conference set

KHARTOUM, Jan. 31 (SPA) — A four-day conference on Islamic Dawa (invitation to join Islam) will open here, March 28, on the occasion of the 15th Hijrah century. Endowment ministers and Muslim scholars from all over the world will attend the conference. Jointly organized by the Sudanese government and the Jeddah-based Organization of the Islamic Conference.



CEMENT FACTORY: Cement crisis is over and supply has caught up with demand, according to Commerce Ministry officials.

COMMENT

By Abdul Rahman Saad Al-Sumari Al-Jazirah

There are some petrol-filling stations which do not care to enforce a single sentence from civil defense instructions. The civil defense department itself looks with the eyes of a spectator at the neglect of its instructions not only by benzene stations but also by others, such as the cooking-gas shops and some warehouses situated in the midst of residential areas.

Although civil defense officials are well aware of violations, they keep stressing the need for abidance by instructions while the benzene stations listen and take it easy. Not only this, some stations even act contrary to civil defense instructions exposing the public security and the security of their own stations to great danger. Except the sign of 'No Smoking' and that too sometimes written on a drum with red

chalk, you don't find any other instructions being followed at these stations.

The stations present a shameful appearance and project a bad image of the country and the concerned department itself. We urge the officials to visit these stations and see for themselves the condition of their ceilings and floors. They would laugh at the sight of the pumping machines and the "elegance" of people working there. Again, they may not find a single word from their instructions appearing anywhere at the stations.

If the capital's traffic department can find itself compelled to create a "room" for adolescent and foolhardy drivers, its civil defense officials must also find a place to bury these stations and to close the road leading to them. In this way alone, would they respect the instructions and give due regard to the country's reputation.

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Kuwait ruler begins visit to N. Yemen

Trip aims to hasten Sanaa-Aden unity

BAHRAIN, Jan. 31 (R) — The Ruler of Kuwait Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah arrived in Sanaa Saturday at the start of a visit to both North and South Yemen, the official Kuwait News Agency reported. Kuwaiti government sources said the visits to Sanaa and Aden were aimed at speeding up moves to unite the two Yemens, agreed after Kuwaiti mediation ended a border war in 1979, and at consulting the two countries on plans for more cooperation between Gulf states.

The unity plan has so far made little visible progress. Kuwait gives substantial aid to both Yemens.

A Kuwaiti-sponsored program for more joint economic, social and military action by Gulf states will be discussed in Saudi Arabia Feb. 4 by foreign ministers of at least six countries.



Sheikh Jaber Al-Sabah

North and South Yemen are not expected to attend but Sheikh Jaber will consult them about the plans, the sources said.

Sheikh Jaber was accompanied by Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah al Ahmad al Sabah, Finance Minister Abdul Rahman al Atiki, and Minister of State for the Cabinet Abdul Aziz Hussein.

Libyan troops said chasing Chadian rebels into Sudan

KHARTOUM, Jan. 31 (AP) — Libyan troops have begun pursuing rebels from Chad into Sudan, raising fears of possible border clashes with Sudan, well-informed diplomatic sources reported Friday. They said two such incidents occurred this week along the poorly defined 1,112-kms border between Sudan and Chad in central Africa. The Western sources, who had returned to Khartoum from the frontier area, said the Libyan incursions were brief and the units withdrew without engaging Sudanese forces.

"The incidents may be minor at this stage, but they must be seen in the larger context of putting the West against the Soviet Union through their respective allies," a Western analyst said. "The Soviets, through their Libyan connection, mean to destabilize and then take over moderate regimes in the area."

That view is held by the Sudan, the United States, France, Egypt and a pro-Soviet Libyan forces in Chad. The Libyans earlier this month helped end a civil war in Chad by backing the forces of President Goukouni Oueddei and defeating his main rival former Defense Minister Hissen Habre.

Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qaddafi then announced Libya and Chad had agreed to "full unity."

France reaffirmed its position again Friday during a meeting between its Minister of Defense Robert Galley and Sudanese President Jafar Numeiri. "We cannot accept Libya's presence in Chad," Galley told Numeiri, informed sources said. They quoted him as saying, "Short of warfare, we will oppose it by all means at our disposal."

France has sent military reinforcements to its former colony, the Central African Republic.

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, in a warning to Libya earlier this week, said, "If anything happens in the Sudan, we shall join Sudan from the first moment with all our powers."

Sudan does not want to be dragged into a fight with Libya, but there might be clashes if the Libyans develop a pattern of pursuing Chadian resistance forces into Sudanese territories, the diplomatic sources said.

About 8,000 Chad refugees had settled in Sudan by the end of last year, according to Sudan's Commission of Refugees, straining the country's economy. Between 100 and 200 Chadians have been crossing the border daily since the beginning of January because of the continued but slowed-down fighting.

In the past week, a few Habre followers were chased by the Libyans several miles into Sudanese territory and were accepted as refugees after being forced to lay down arms, the sources said. They predicted the Chadian influx will continue as long as the Libyans remain in Chad.

Most of the Habre followers have come from Kolbus, a settlement of 3,000 persons near the town of Abeche, in Chad, where diplomatic reports said the Libyans used air bombing raids to scare the residents into siding with Oueddei forces. Those who could flee trekked 200 kilometers through sand and rocky plateaus to the Sudanese border, and some of them brought their cattle with them.

"After the physical and psychological strain, their resistance is minimal. We have to examine them, administer vaccines, nourishing food, and settle them as best we can," said a government official. "The cattle are a problem too. They have to be vaccinated lest they contaminate ours."

U.S. ponders military command for M.E., Gulf

By Bob Lebling
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 — The Pentagon is giving serious thought to the creation of a new U.S. military command for the Middle East and the Arabian Gulf, according to Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger. The setting up of a separate command for this strategically vital region would be designed to eliminate conflicts between the two existing commands that now share responsibility for defense of the Gulf, the European Command and the Pacific Command.

In response to written questions from Senator Carl Levin of the Armed Services Committee, the defense secretary said the conflict of a new command for the region was "most interesting." Weinberger said "It is my intent carefully to review the command structure in that part of the world and make whatever changes are required. The need for a Middle East/Gulf command will be carefully considered."

The secretary declined to predict when a decision might be reached, but he said he would address the matter on "a priority basis" and would make his recommendation "as soon as possible."

Weinberger stressed the need for close

Reagan hopes to meet Sadat soon

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP) — President Ronald Reagan has said he was looking forward to an early meeting with Egyptian president Anwar Sadat. Reagan's remarks came in a meeting Friday with 15 U.S. businessmen, after one of them said he had

Sadat names Osman deputy premier

CAIRO, Jan. 31 (R) — Osman Ahmad Osman, a well-known businessman and a former minister of reconstruction, has been brought back into the Egyptian cabinet with the title of deputy prime minister, official sources said.

Osman, who is related by marriage to President Anwar Sadat — his eldest son Mahmoud is married to a daughter of the president — becomes the seventh deputy



Caspar Weinberger

cooperation with the states of the region and said he favored a role in that area for "several of our key allies" — an apparent reference to members of the NATO alliance.

The secretary said he believed the U.S. must maintain "a major naval presence" in the region, but he was not prepared to state where additional U.S. forces should be stationed or located.

"I would hope that we can work out arrangements among our friends and allies to increase the security of the region and the individual states," Weinberger said.

In response to another question from Senator Levin, the secretary said he would be giving "top priority" consideration to Saudi Arabia's request for F-15 jet fighter accessories.

met recently with Sadat and that Sadat hoped for an "early opportunity" to meet with Reagan.

"I'm looking forward to that, too," Reagan said. "I have great admiration for him. He's a great statesman."

Sadat names Osman deputy premier

prime minister and will be responsible for coordinating development projects, especially in agriculture.

He was minister of reconstruction from October 1973 to November 1976. He is president of the engineers' union and head of the ruling national Democratic Party's popular development committee. Sadat this week revived his campaign for a "green revolution" and promised to make Egypt self-sufficient in food by 1985.

BRIEFS

CAIRO, (R) — Egypt's leftist Unionist Progressive Party (UPP) said Saturday writer Salah Issa and one of its members had been arrested while distributing pamphlets calling for a boycott of Israel's stand at the Cairo International Book Fair. There has been no official confirmation of the arrests. But the UPP said in a statement that the two men arrested Friday were among writers, journalists and university professors who distributed pamphlets and Palestinian flags at the fair.

ANKARA, (AP) — Turkey's national air carrier Turkish Airlines (THY) will begin regular, direct flights from Istanbul to the Libyan capital of Tripoli, airline officials said Friday. Officials of the state-owned airline said the flights will originate from Istanbul three times a week.

DACCA, (AFP) — Thirty-five prisoners and 132 wardens were wounded, three seriously, when two groups of prisoners clashed in a prison in Borra district, 168 kilometers northwest of Dacca Friday, newspapers reported.

DUBAI, (AFP) — Pakistani Foreign Trade Minister Hamid Habib arrived here Saturday at the head of an economic delegation which is due to spend several days in the United Arab Emirates, the Emirates News Agency reported. Habib will open a display of Pakistani goods in Dubai Sunday.

Jenkins urges active role for Europe in Mideast peace

Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 — Roy Jenkins, the outgoing president of the Commission of the European Communities, has recommended that Western Europe play a more active role in efforts to secure a comprehensive peace in the Middle East. Speaking at Georgetown University, Jenkins said "we could not accept that Europe, with its enormous interest in the Middle East and its stability, could or should be excluded from helping in the search for a long-term and comprehensive settlement."

Jenkins was addressing an audience Jan. 22 at Georgetown's Institute for the Study of Diplomacy.

The British diplomat noted the European community's relationship with the oil-producing countries. "Again, I must remind you of the community's vulnerability," Jenkins explained. "Although we are less dependent than Japan on Middle Eastern and North African oil, we still draw about 40 per cent of all our primary energy supplies directly from those areas."

Jenkins compared the European community's consumption of oil with that of the United States. "By comparison the United States draws less than 9 per cent. The community consumes 2.1 tons of oil per head a year, of which 86 per cent comes from oil imports, while the United States consumes 3.9 tons of oil per head a year of which 50 per cent comes from imports."

Speaking to many active and retired U.S. diplomats, Jenkins said: "It is not therefore surprising — that the member states of the (European) community, working together through the process of political cooperation should have sought to develop a correspondingly important political relationship in the Middle East. There is much common ground between the process launched at Camp David and the ideas set out in the Venice Declaration last June of the community member states."

"Both (declarations) look for a comprehensive settlement, and both call for recognition of the right of existence within secure borders of all in the area, and of the



Roy Jenkins

legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. "We went a little further than was possible at Camp David. We spoke of borders being guaranteed, and of the readiness of the member states of the community to participate in such guarantees. We spoke of the need for involvement of all the parties, including the Palestine Liberation Organization. We drew attention to the problem of Jerusalem. Since then there has been a follow-up in the form of talks with all countries in the area, and these are continuing."

4 Mirage jets said heading for Baghdad

NICOCCIA, Jan. 31 (Agencies) — Four Mirage fighter bombers touched down at Larnaca airport in South eastern Cyprus Saturday for refuelling before heading on to Baghdad, reliable sources said. Tight security was in force at the airport and journalists and cameramen were kept away during the short stopover.

However, the Cyprus government broke a two-day security silence Saturday to deny reports that the Mirage jets bound for Iraq were refuelling at Larnaca airport. An official announcement said the Mirage jets at Larnaca were bound for Jordan with the permission of the Cyprus government.

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SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1981

The evolution of clocks and gadgets

By Madeleine Jacobs

WASHINGTON (SNS) — Twenty-three hundred years ago, guests invited to the homes of Egyptian royalty might have spent the evening quaffing tea served from a golden goblet by an ingenious mechanical figure of Bacchus. Today's well-heeled counterparts might entertain their guests with elaborate electronic games and gadgetry, not to mention home video centers.

From the affluent ancients to the present-day prosperous, the wealthy classes throughout history have shared the pursuit of pleasure. In their quest, they have generously applied time, talent, and technology to create devices to amuse and amaze.

But neither the ancients nor the modern-day rich could begin to compete with the 16th-century European princes and potentates who spared no expense to hire the best scientific minds and craftsmen to invent and build objects of wonder, pomp, and play.

Especially popular in the courts of German Renaissance nobility were exquisitely crafted automata — self-moving and self-propelled human figures, animals and vehicles. These distant ancestors of today's robots greeted visiting dignitaries at state receptions, played a role in games at boisterous revelries and diverted guests at ceremonies and festivities.

Picture the wedding celebration of one nobleman, Johann Wilhelm of Julich, whose marriage was recorded for posterity by an artist of the time. A 1587 woodcut depicts a sumptuous banquet table on which mechanical horses, elephants, birds, camels, lions, bears, unicorns and a whole menagerie of real mythical creatures strut, sway, parade and prance among platters laden with food. In fact, the table is so cluttered with the fantastic devices that guests at Wilhelm's marriage feast must have had great difficulty find-

ing anything to eat.

These devices, like others created during the era, not only moved; some played music or re-created animal noises. And because their motions were programmed by clockworks hidden in their innards, many automata could even tell guests when it was time to go home. Indeed, automata and clocks were integrated from the earliest times.

Craftsmen and clockmakers constructed hundreds of automata for the ruling classes during this period. Because they were made of sturdy materials — silver, bronze, copper, iron, brass and even gold—many of the devices have survived in private collections and museums throughout the world.

More than 40 of these works huld between 1550 and 1650 are now in display, along with 80 other German Renaissance master clockworks and timepieces, at the Smithsonian's Museum of American History in Washington. The exhibit, "The Clockwork Universe," sponsored in collaboration with the Bayerisches Nationalmuseum in Munich, gives a rare glimpse of a century when the modern world was born.

"We look at these objects today as trivial playthings," Dr. Otto Mayr, curator of mechanisms at the Museum and co-organizer of the exhibit, says. "But we tend to forget that they were based on a great technological achievement — the development of the mechanical clock."

"Moreover, the automata and clockworks are reflections of the thoughts, feelings and hopes of the thinkers, the nobility and the ordinary people of the period. Rarely in history has a machine so directly expressed and, in turn, affected the intellectual climate of its time."

In Mayr's view, clockworks represented "the sharpest conceivable contrast to the prevailing reality of the times, which were

marked by the collapsing political and social order of the Middle Ages, by wars of religion arising out of the reformation and by the multitude of revolutionary scientific new ideas and the social unrest which they unleashed."

The mechanical clock was invented a little before 1300 in Western Europe. By whom and precisely where are unknown. Prior to its invention, people had relied on the sun and its movements to tell time, but within a century of its creation, nearly every town of consequence boasted a mechanical clock in its town hall or church tower.

At the heart of the clock were a series of mechanisms which when driven by a falling weight, produced a steady rotary motion that was employed for time measurement. An additional device announced the hours by a pre-programmed number of strikes on a bell. During the next 200 years, other refinements, such as the coiled spring were added to clockworks to improve their accuracy and portability.

"The design elements solved complex problems with a mechanical sophistication that has yet to be adequately appreciated," Mayr says of the mechanical clock. "Its parts had an order, a rationality and a predictability lacking in the real world. The clockworks and automata had their own unchanging plan of action—a concept of order that the people admired during this uncertain era."

At first, automata took the form of simple "jacks" — hammers in human shape that struck bells to tell time. Later, as the nobility hired clockmakers and scientists in their courts, automata became complex simulations of animals and humans.

Above all, automata were for the amusement of the wealthy. To this end, they ranged from the sublime to the ridiculous, Mayr says, though they all shared the age-old ambition of creating lifelike animation. Examples of both extremes are displayed in the exhibit.

At one end are timepieces and automata which must have served to heighten religious feeling. Most automata did not aspire to such lofty heights, however.

For sheer frivolity, automata were devised as drinking vessels and games. In one jewel-encrusted gold masterpiece combining elements of both, Diana is seated on a stag, whose head lifts off to reveal a drinking vessel. Mayr surmises that the entire assembly,



AUTOMATA: In the 1500s and 1600s, automata—self-moving human figures, animals and vehicles, powered by mechanical clockworks — were popular entertainments in the courts of German nobility. The above clock was an early form with castillon made around 1583. The hammer strikes the bell to tell the time.

propelled by a hidden clockwork in the base, rolled across a banquet table, coming to rest in front of a lucky nobleman, who by custom had to drain the vessel. After several hours of such activity, a stately dinner was no doubt transformed into a raucous revelry.

"While many of these automata seem amusing to us today," Mayr says, "the people of the time took them all very seriously. Automata and clockworks were attempts to think mechanistically, and eventually automata were used as a means to explain life mechanically."

Baroque music fills the Jeddah night

By Heather Winlow

JEDDAH — The Continental School was the scene of a recital given on Wednesday night by four musicians who specialize in music of the baroque period; Monica Huggett playing violin, Sophia McKenna playing the oboe, Primrose and Christopher Armander playing the cello and harpsichord respectively.

Monica and Sophia both play for Apollo's Banquet, a group of musicians who specialize in music of the baroque period. All these musicians play on authentic period instruments or exact modern reproductions. Primrose and Christopher Armander are both accomplished musicians. Primrose studies the cello at the Royal College of Music in London and privately in Paris. She also ran a

modern violin and her baroque period violin show us the differences between the two instruments. On a baroque-period violin the neck is shorter and wider, coming out from the body in a straight line unlike a modern day violin where the neck is angled to the body.

This creates a difference in the tensions of the strings on the two instruments. The strings of a baroque violin are of a lighter tension and do not have to be struck quite so hard to make them speak correctly. Also the baroque violin has no neck rest, the musician simply uses a cloth. Monica said later that a folk fiddler's style is closer to a style of playing than a 20 century classic violin player.

Sophia who plays the oboe explained how her instrument differs from the modern day

"Baroque music, we were told, is rather like jazz. It has a simple structure but is very decorated."

music group in Kuwait which became very well known by the local community.

The recital was introduced by Christopher Armander who explained how flowery and ornamental baroque music is; for instance a modern music sheet contains many notes, but a baroque music sheet contains very few. This is because the musicians are expected to interpret the music themselves. Baroque music, we were told, is rather like jazz. It has a simple structure but is very decorated.

Another important factor is one mentioned early; all these musicians play period instruments. Because of the structural differences between a modern day and 18th century instrument they produce a different sound.

Often baroque music is played on modern day instrument, but the music sounds contrived because the sounds being played are not the sounds the composer had in his head when he wrote the music.

Monica Huggett demonstrating with a

version. It only has two keys — C and E flat — and no octaves. A rather intriguing fact came to light when she said why the keys are repeated on both sides of the instrument. In earlier days it had not been established whether the left or right hand should be placed at the top of the instrument, it was simply a matter of personal taste.

The recital began with a trio sonata in G minor composed by Telemann, a prolific composer from North Germany and continued with Gemiani's sonata in E minor for oboe and continuo. A particular beautiful piece by Bach, Gigue and Chaconne from Partita No 2 in D minor for solo violin was played for us by Monica and was received very enthusiastically by the audience. After the interval Biber's sonata No 3 in F major for violin and continuo followed by Fux's trio sonata in C minor were played. The audience was so impressed with the playing that an encore was in order. About 100 people attended the recital which was arranged by The Jeddah Concert Committee.



BANQUET: A 1587 illustration depicts a wedding banquet table on which elaborate mechanical creatures parade among platters of food.

Recording the dead

By Juan Vasquez

EL SALVADOR (LAT) — Early every morning, when the military patrols are still busy frisking people at random on the street, two men board a nondescript gray van to begin a grim search that nearly always yields results.

The driver knows all the right places: Balboa Park, on San Salvador city's outskirts — a huge pit that serves as a garbage dump in a slum area — an isolated parking spot, once frequented by lovers, atop a sheer cliff overlooking a valley.

The passenger, Mario, armed with a 35-millimeter camera, is nervous. Although he has been on the job for three months, he remains deeply affected by the brutal reality of death.

On some mornings, Mario and his driver companion have been so successful in their search that he has become ill, but that rarely happens anymore. The sight of dead bodies — often beaten and tortured — has become so common that he has learned to control his nausea.

Mario — not his real name — and the driver work for the Human Rights Commission of El Salvador. By the agency's count, 13,194 civilians were killed in 1980 in the bloody conflict that is punishing this tiny nation. (Other estimates are that more than 9,000 died in El Salvador during the year.) The commission — its offices dynamited, its existence threatened by a hostile government — has been reduced largely to the task of identifying dead bodies.

But occasionally it will issue a news release. A few weeks ago, for example, as the nation braced for a guerrilla offensive and a threatened general strike, the commission criticized the army for arresting employees of various banks.

It charged that the government was arresting the leaders of bank labor unions in an effort to intimidate the other workers and undermine the strike.

It also complained that its telephones had been cut off and that appeals to restore service were ignored. In reply, the army issued a statement accusing the commission of "making common cause with the enemy" — a grave charge in present-day El Salvador — and sent soldiers to surround the commission's offices.

"It's a kind of psychological warfare," said Gonzalo, the man who runs the commission's office. He asked that his full name not be used. "The next step is to come in here and ransack the place or make it stop functioning somehow."

None of the employees has a title. That's the way it has been since last October, when Maria Magdalena Henriquez, the chief spokesman, and Ramon Valladares Perez, the chief administrator, were kidnapped and murdered.

"It's getting very difficult to get anyone involved in our work," said Gonzalo in what must have been an understatement. On two occasions last year, according to Gonzalo, dynamite blasts were set off just outside the commission's offices.

"In none of these cases have we had any cooperation from the government," Gonzalo said. "The same holds true for the cases we

have documented of persons who disappeared after being arrested by security agents." The situation has worsened since the departure last month of Col. Adolfo Majano from the junta that runs the government. Majano was considered the most progressive of its five members.

"At least when Majano was there we could get a certain amount of help in finding out where the bodies of the dead had been buried," Gonzalo said. Visitors to Gonzalo's office, and there are many, can thumb through photographs of the victims of the savage conflict in El Salvador — bodies with limbs hacked off, bodies riddled with bullets, and mutilated bodies.

"It's hard to believe that this really happens, isn't it?" Gonzalo asked a recent visitor. "Well, there's the proof."

Besides serving as indisputable testimony of the reality of El Salvador today, pictures have another purpose: they help relatives of the "disappeared" as they are called, find out what happened to their loved ones, and that is where Mario and his camera come in.

Mario was a professional freelance photographer until he went to work for the commission last October. It is his job to search San Salvador, the capital, and its environs every morning to find the bodies of the victims of the various right-wing paramilitary and left-wing guerrilla death squads that operate with apparent impunity.

Mario said he can always tell the bodies of victims of right-wing violence because they bear the marks of torture. The killing style of the left wing on the other hand is to shoot the victim, then to leave a note or call a newspaper, claiming responsibility and declaring that the victim had been "brought to justice."

Once a body is found, Mario arranges it in such a fashion that he can take a full face photo of the victim — "not unlike an art portrait, you see" — and render a recognizable photograph. The print goes into the commission's files and Mario records the date and place the body was discovered. More importantly, he notes where it was eventually buried.

On a recent morning, Mario went to one of the most frequently used sites for disposal of bodies — a clearing atop a hill called the Devil's Door at the end of a lonely road about 10 miles outside the city. Because it is isolated and because bodies thrown of the cliff can remain lost for days, if not forever, it became a dumping ground for corpses.

Until the middle of December, Mario said, he could count on finding about half a dozen bodies every day, at least. The number has been fewer recently. However, the number of persons reported missing remains high. Mario speculated that killers are now burying the bodies of their victims or using lakes and rivers to conceal them in order to create the appearance that the level of killings has decreased.

On the last day of November 1980, Mario found the bodies of eight persons — five men and three women — shot to death and dumped in a heap under some brush atop the Devil's Door. The bodies were buried as they were discovered. There is no public money for embalming or for buying coffins, or even plastic bags.

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Saudi Arabian Press Review

Newspapers Saturday led with King Khaled's return to Riyadh after the conclusion of the third Islamic summit conference in Taif, as well as the departure of some heads of Islamic delegations to their homes. In a lead story, *Al-Bilad* said the summit resolutions reaffirm the beginning of a new Islamic force, while *Okaz* carried as its lead story OPEC's discussion of a \$1 billion project to give loans to emerging nations.

Newspapers frontpaged a Palestinian commando attack on Israeli settlements all along its borders with Lebanon. *Al-Bilad* gave front-page coverage to Riyadh Governor Prince Salman's statement that "our friendship with West Germany is far more important than a commercial arms deal", while *Okaz* and *Al-Jazirah* highlighted West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's statement before the parliament (Bundestag) that Saudi Arabia is the main factor of stability in the Gulf region and "we have not been pressured on the arms' request." In a page one story, *Al-Jazirah* reported that U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig would pay a visit to the Middle East in early summer. The visit of Dutch Foreign Minister Christopher Van Der Klaauw to Saudi Arabia figured prominently as a front-page story in most newspapers.

Newspaper editorials welcomed the resolutions of the summit conference which, they said, realized the aspirations of Muslims and laid down solutions to problems regarding Islamic solidarity. *Al-Madina* noted that the Mecca Declaration reaffirms the commitment of Muslim leaders to the principles and values of Islam for the safeguard of a bright future for the Islamic nation. In the paper's view, the Declaration can provide a base for a unified Islamic constitution. For every Islamic issue, it said, the Mecca Declaration provides a framework for discussion and a collective Islamic verdict on it. The paper went on to say that the Mecca Declaration is the strongest document on which the Islamic nation has agreed unanimously since the time of the Caliphate.

In an editorial, *Okaz* observed that the Islamic nation now stands on a stage of a practical beginning on the basis of what Muslim leaders have agreed upon. It said that amidst the fresh cold war between the two superpowers, the principle of neutrality and cooperation stressed by Muslim leaders assumes still greater significance. The paper urged the nation to strive to remain aloof from superpower conflicts in order to enable itself to muster international support for its just causes. Issues like Palestine and Afghanistan necessitate the intensification of efforts on the grounds suggested by Muslim leaders for the realization of the cherished objectives, the paper added.

Al-Yam said with a note of satisfaction that the Mecca summit successfully realized the nation's aspirations, adding that the Muslim leaders met their responsibility toward their faith, their Creator and their people. They have reinforced the edifice of Islamic solidarity which provides the ideal framework to find a solution to the problems of the nation, it said. The paper added that, after the summit's success, it becomes the responsibility of the various committees to continue to push forward the implementation of the resolutions.

Discussing the same subject, *Al-Bilad* noted that the summit transformed the dreams of Islamic unity into reality, so that work should get started for the welfare of Islam and universal peace. While the summit remained steadfast in its support for Arab and Islamic rights in occupied Palestine, it also voiced strong support for the Muslim brothers of Afghanistan enabling them to restore their sovereign rights, the paper added.



Inflation is a deep-seated problem for U.S. economy

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Following is an outlook of the U.S. economy which appeared last week in *International Finance*, a bi-weekly bulletin issued by the Chase Manhattan Bank)

Last year was a time of extremes for the U.S. economy. A recession in the first half of the year was one of the sharpest of the past four decades — but it was also the shortest on record. The rate of price inflation was extremely high early in the year, abated for a few months, and then rebounded. Interest rates reached record-high levels, then receded sharply, and then established even higher new records. The unemployment rate rose by about two percentage points, in a peak of 7.8 per cent, and then drifted a bit lower.

For 1980 as a whole, total real Gross National Product was down modestly, by about 0.2 per cent. But some industries suffered substantially. Sales of

new automobiles fell by 15 per cent, to about nine million units. On balance, all of the declines came in domestic models; sales of small, fuel-efficient imported cars remained strong. Construction was started on only 1.3 million new housing units — about 25 per cent less than in 1979, which was itself an unsatisfactory year for homebuilding. Industries that supply the automotive and construction industries have thus had extremely weak years.

The new year opens on a note of weakness, as did 1980. Consumer spending leveled off late last year, in real terms, under pressure of rapid inflation and sky-high interest rates. Residential real estate activity began declining again, as a consequence of high interest rates. And with social security taxes having risen on Jan. 1, it seems to many experts that another period of economic decline may be at hand. However, most expect it to be both brief and mild. Lower interest rates, a somewhat lower inflation rate, and an expected cut in both individual income taxes and business taxes could bring a broad-based and more sustained advance in economic activity by the beginning of the summer. On balance, average real GNP in 1981 will be up little, if any, from 1980, although a gain of about 1 1/2 per cent is expected on a fourth-quarter to fourth-quarter basis.

Inflation continues to be a deep-seated and persistent problem for the U.S. economy. Some elements in recent rapid price increases, to be sure, may be transitory. The process of decoupling the prices of domestic crude oil, for example, is giving the United States an even faster advance in the cost of petroleum-based products than that experienced elsewhere in the world. (The decoupling process is to be completed by this October.) And disappointing crops in 1980 have stimulated consumer food prices; these will rise by 15 per cent-20 per cent between mid-1980 and mid-1981. Better crops this year, if they materialize, could bring some relief to food prices later in 1981. In consequence, the rate of price inflation may improve as the year passes. But beneath such special factors, the United States has an underlying inflation rate of 9-10 per cent as measured by rising unit labor costs in the face of poor productivity.

The new administration and Congress may well feel that the recent elections give them a mandate to deal more firmly with inflation. Policies to this end will include efforts to reduce the cost of government regulations, tax changes designed to stimulate saving and investment, and, most important of all, attempts to cut back the fast rise in non-defense federal spending and lending programs. Of these policy goals the most difficult to fulfill will be the reduction in non-defense spending. Many of the programs involved are designed to grow automatically at least as fast as inflation. And the beneficiaries of these programs have by now become accustomed to their benefits. Even if progress is made toward these objectives, however, no significant decline in the inflation rate is likely in 1981. Consumer prices are forecast to rise about 11 per cent from fourth-quarter 1980 to fourth-quarter 1981, compared with 12 per cent from 1979 to 1980.

Lower interest rates likely. Short-term interest rates are expected to fall in the first half of 1981 — although not as low as they fell last spring. With stronger money demand as the economy recovers — and assuming the Federal Reserve holds to its money growth targets — rates should move considerably higher after mid-year. The federal funds rate, for example, is likely to average 3-14 per cent for 1981 as a whole, about the same as in 1980.

One of the central elements of the 1980 financial environment was the Federal Reserve's implementation of a policy of placing greater emphasis on achieving money growth objectives and less on stabilizing interest rates. Many observers have attributed to the Federal Reserve a desire to achieve almost complete control over the growth of the monetary aggregates. But so far, the Fed has not intended to do so. Indeed, there are currently a number of operating problems that virtually ensure that it cannot do so.

Despite the caveats, however, the outlook for money growth provides a perspective by which to assess at least the direction, if not the exact magnitude, of interest-rate moves in 1981. This approach may be illustrated by using M1-B as the relevant monetary aggregate. In recent years, the target growth rate of money turnover (velocity) has approximated 3 1/2 per cent. The Federal Reserve's indicated maximum target for M1-B growth during 1981 is 6 per cent. This suggests that nominal (current-dollar) GNP could advance by as much as 9 1/2 per cent (the product of money growth and turnover) without entailing above-target money growth and the attendant upward pressure on interest rates. This formulation, however, is subject to considerable error from quarter to quarter.

The basic dilemma facing the Federal Reserve and other economic policymakers is that a 6 per cent money growth maximum provides little room for real growth in 1981 as long as the underlying inflation rate is in the 9-10 per cent range. With a weaker economy in the early part of the year, the money growth constraint should not be binding and interest rates are likely to fall. Nonetheless, during this period nominal GNP will be advancing at an annual rate approximating 8 per cent and money growth will probably be well within the Fed's target range. Thus, any downward rate correction is expected to be moderate. This contrasts with the second quarter of 1980, when nominal GNP was flat and money growth fell below the Fed's target range, precipitating a sharp rate decline.

A second-half recovery, however, is likely to entail nominal GNP growth well above 10 per cent, on an annual basis. This will place relatively pronounced pressures on the Federal Reserve's money growth targets.

Three additional elements have an important bearing on the money-growth and interest-rate outlook. First, the introduction of new transaction accounts on a nationwide basis (e.g., NOW accounts) will alter the growth path of such narrower aggregates as M1-B. Some redefinition of targets and changes in relative emphasis, such as between M1-B and M2, are thus likely. Second, the level of interest rates relative to inflation will affect the performance of the economy as well as expectations. In the closing months of 1980, interest rates were quite high relative to inflation. This drag on the economy will carry into first-quarter 1981 and probably re-emerge later in the year. Third, the prospect of financing a federal deficit of some \$50 billion casts further doubt on the likelihood of much relief from high interest rates.

Finally, the outlook for business financing in 1981 is for moderate increases in capital expenditures (as well as inventories) and sluggish growth of cash flow. The financing gap for nonfinancial corporations is thus projected to be slightly above that of 1980. Moreover, firms are expected to continue the buildup of short-term liquid assets that began in the third quarter of 1980. The volume of credit-market financing in 1981 is therefore expected to be somewhat above 1980, contributing some pressure on interest rates.

Last year was another banner year for U.S. exporters. Following the 28 per cent growth in exports during 1979, 1980 registered a strong increase of slightly less magnitude. Were it not for oil price hikes, the U.S. trade deficit would have narrowed dramatically, as the growth rate of non-oil imports was slower than the rate of inflation. But with oil prices for the fourth quarter of 1980 some 33 per cent above fourth-quarter 1979 levels, the overall trade gap was narrowed by only some \$4.5 billion. This limited improvement, combined with the continued earnings growth in the services account was sufficient to give the United States its first current-account surplus in four years. The U.S. surplus was all the more notable as it was achieved at the same time that Japan, Germany, and other traditional-surplus countries sustained massive current-account deficits.

The U.S. current account may continue its long climb back to solid surplus this year, the result largely of a renewed U.S. recession. But OPEC pricing policies, the severity (and timing) of economic slowdown in Europe, weak demand for exports by the deficit-ridden non-oil developing nations, the possibility of renewed U.S. import demand, and a leveling-off of the services surplus could exert a strong negative impact in the second half of the year.

Total export growth for 1981 is projected to decline to between 9 per cent and 15 per cent. Agricultural exports are expected to provide momentum, but non-agricultural exports, which advanced sharply in 1980, are expected to lag in 1981. They will be hurt badly by the slowdown in foreign economic activity, which could be further exacerbated by greater oil shocks.

Import prospects continue to be heavily dependent on the uncertain oil price scenario. Total imports are forecast to expand by 14-15 per cent largely a result of anticipated oil price rises. U.S. oil import costs in 1981 are projected to exceed \$100 billion, up some 20 per cent from 1980, while non-oil non-oil imports are expected to rise by only about 9 per cent — below the forecast inflation rate. The United States will essentially be paying for more expensive energy by curtailing non-oil imports. Although the United States was able to reduce oil imports substantially in 1980, it will be extremely difficult to reduce import volume further this year.

In sum, the U.S. external-account outlook for 1981 is highly uncertain. Reduced levels of real economic growth around the world will dampen trade activity for all trading nations in 1981, dimming prospects for both export and import growth in the United States. Still, the possibility of another large merchandise trade deficit in 1981 means that the United States will again rely on services earnings to bolster its current account.

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REPLY TO REAGAN

King Khaled summed up the views of the entire Islamic world in his reply to President Reagan's message on the occasion of the third Islamic summit conference. The King gave the Reagan administration and the American people some thought as to what America can do to ensure peace in the Middle East and amity with Muslims.

He let Reagan know directly and precisely that there will be very little peace as long as the Zionists continue to occupy one of Islam's holiest places, Jerusalem, and the territories of three Arab states in Syria, Jordan and Lebanon. This has been made possible through massive and indiscriminate American political, economic and military support which has made a peaceful and just solution of the conflict in the region practically impossible.

King Khaled affirmed the essence of this kind of solution by demanding full Israeli withdrawal from all occupied territories and the creation of a Palestinian independent state in Palestine. But as long as successive American administrations refuse even to recognize the existence of the Palestine Liberation Organization or to deal with it about a possible settlement, there will be little that the U.S. can contribute to a just and peaceful solution of the Middle East problem. Nor will the U.S. make much headway with the rest of the Islamic world as long as it maintains this kind of commitment to Israel despite the arrogance and intransigence of the Zionist state.

The U.S. government rightly has condemned the Soviet invasion and occupation of Afghanistan and has taken steps to penalize the Soviet Union for such an act of naked aggression. It will do the same, and perhaps take more stringent action, if Poland is invaded. But America has done nothing of the sort in the face of Israeli occupation. Making good friends with the Islamic world as Reagan wants will remain a remote and elusive goal unless drastic action is taken to rectify the injustice that has been done to it.

Letters to the editor

Dear sir:

My son recently started distributing your newspaper in the Aramco Najmah Camp located at Ras Tanura. I am writing this letter to make a number of comments and suggestions that I think would help your newspaper. These suggestions particularly apply to my community which is predominantly American; however, many of them would apply equally as well to any English speaking audience living in this country.

- Your coverage of events in the Middle East is excellent. However, I believe that at least one front page story should originate from outside this area and be relatively unrelated to Middle Eastern problems. I think this would give your paper a more international flavor. In any event the reader should not have to wait for the fourth or fifth page before reaching a non-Middle East story as is often the case.
- Your coverage of In-Kingdom events is also excellent. Any story affecting work rules, emigration, etc. has special importance to your mostly non Arab audience and should be emphasized accordingly.
- Your comics and amusement section is also excellent. However, I cannot understand why the television listing for Dhahran is not current.
- Your sports section is completely inadequate for the people in American community. Even my British friends say that few of them follow cricket, but you have recently devoted most of this section to that sport while almost completely ignoring U.S. college football bowl games, U.S. professional football play-off games, and U.S. professional basketball. Adequate coverage of U.S. sports is essential if you want to develop an American audience.
- Why not have a classified add section? This could give you added advertising revenue while at the same time providing a service to your customers that would increase circulation.
- Your coverage of U.S. and U.K. events that are unrelated to the Middle East is poor at best. As you are an English speaking daily, and these are the two largest English speaking groups living in the Kingdom, I feel you should devote more space to their local events that would be of interest to them.
- Your coverage of financial events is almost non-existent. Why not show the closing prices on the New York Stock Exchange? Or if not the whole

listing, then just those that reach a given trading volume. There is also a need for a summary of worldwide business events.

8. Advertising. There is too much of it. Practically half of each page is advertising!

I enjoy reading your newspaper and my son is gaining good experience (as well as a good allowance) by delivering it.

I have made the above comments and suggestions in good faith, and I hope you take the time to consider them.

William A. Resnik
 C/o Aramco,
 Box 1078 — RT,
 Dhahran

Editor's note: We appreciate your comments and suggestions. For the points mentioned in your letter, we would like to draw your attention to the following:

Arab News has two pages daily for international news and we run the most important and updated stories on the front page, and although we also run important stories from around the world, our emphasis always will be on local events — especially those affecting non-Arab readers.

The Aramco television schedule is what we get from the Dhahran station. In addition, our sports pages depend on what we receive from the wire services. However, we are to widen our coverage through special reports, and this is what you will see soon in *Arab News*.

As far as classified advertisements, there would have to be an evaluation on the potential of that market. Regarding your question number six, we do run U.S. and U.K. local events from time to time. Publishing these pieces depends on the flow of local news from the international agencies and the space available for them.

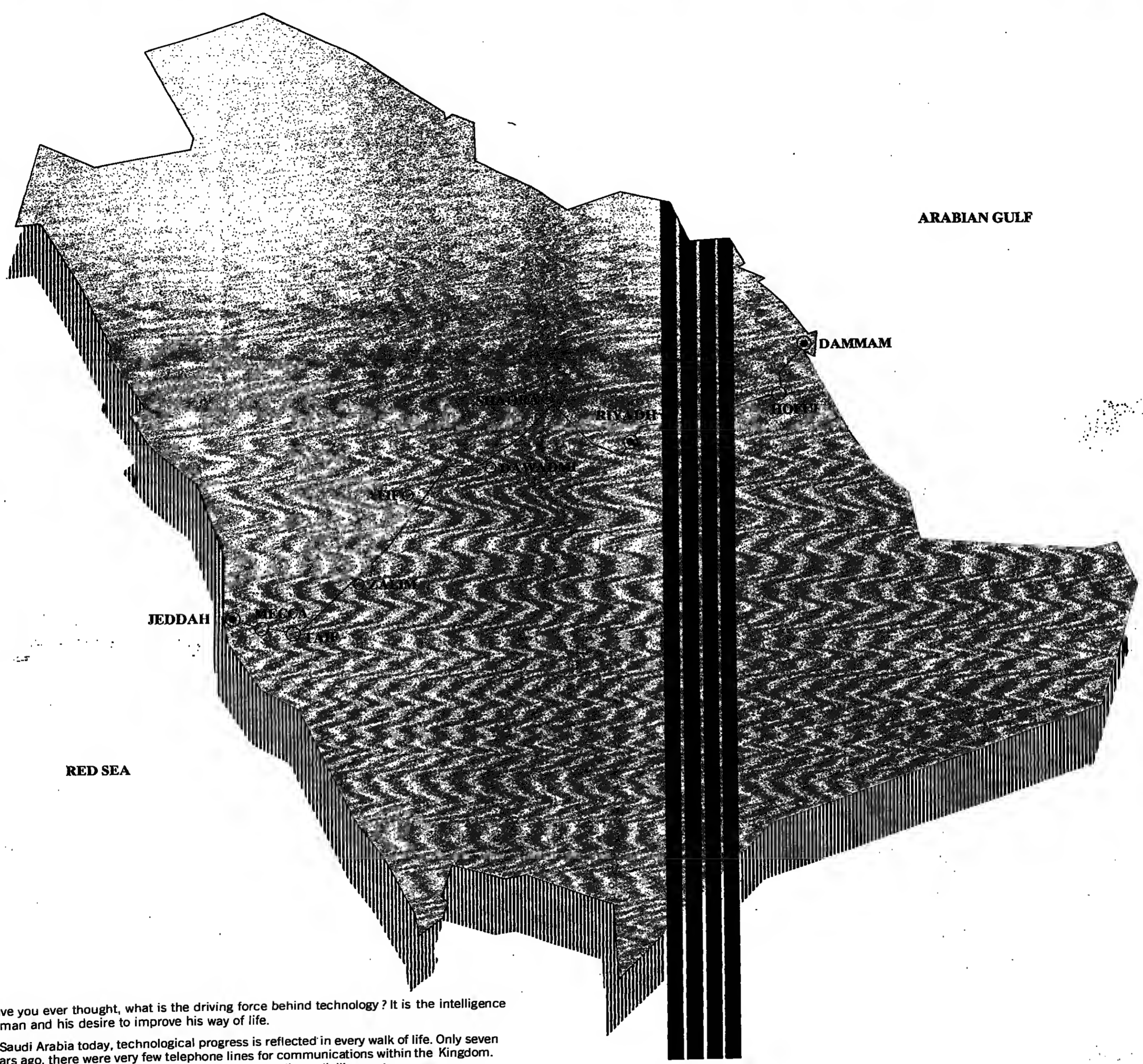
Our commercial page has stopped temporarily for technical reasons beyond our control. And last, but not least, advertisements are the cornerstone of funding for any newspaper, and they show the success of the publication.

Mr. Yonis Bash,
 Jeddah.

Editor's Note: We do not publish letters without addresses. Nevertheless, we disagree with you on your allegations.

J. Khalil

Technology is our tomorrow.



Have you ever thought, what is the driving force behind technology? It is the intelligence of man and his desire to improve his way of life.

In Saudi Arabia today, technological progress is reflected in every walk of life. Only seven years ago, there were very few telephone lines for communications within the Kingdom. Today, all major cities are connected through the direct dialling system.

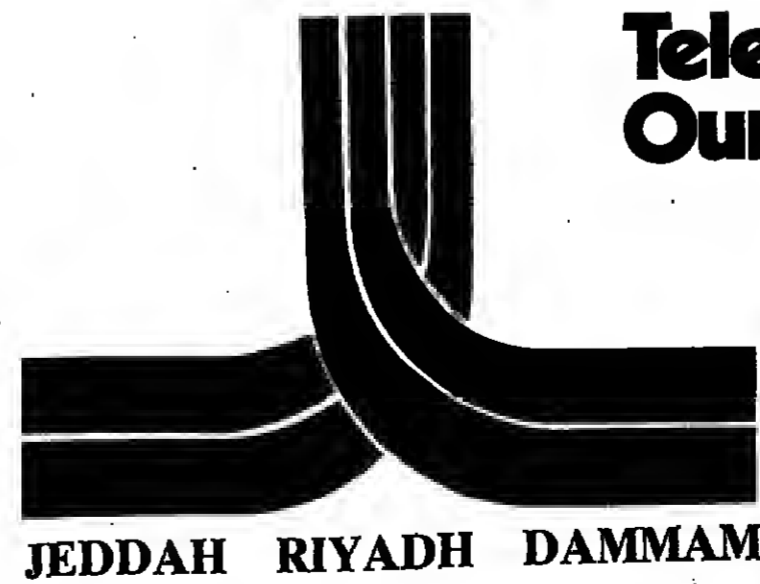
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JEDDAH RIYADH DAMMAM

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Kampuchean issue

Peking rejects Indochina call

PEKING, Jan. 31 (Agencies) — China Saturday said a proposal by the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries for a regional conference was a Vietnamese ruse to divert attention from its aggression against Kampuchea. The comment, published in the *People's Daily*, was drawn to the attention of foreign journalists by a foreign office spokesman as representing Peking's official reaction.

The idea of a regional conference with the five members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) was proposed Wednesday by the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin government in Kampuchea. They also proposed bilateral treaties between the three Indochinese countries and China and called for the resumption of stalled peace talks between Peking and Hanoi. The commentary did not mention the proposed treaties or the peace talks.

The commentary said the two-day meeting in Ho Chi Minh city, formerly Saigon, at which the proposal was made, had been "stagemanaged by Hanoi." It said the idea of a regional conference was intended to divert attention from the real reasons for the daily growing tension in southeast Asia, which it said were Hanoi's "regional hegemony and its aggression against Kampuchea."

The paper said the conference was also planned as a substitute for a proposed international conference on Kampuchea, called

for in United Nations resolutions and backed by the ASEAN nations — Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines. Such a conference was "obviously intended to inveigle ASEAN and other countries into recognizing an Indochina federation," the commentary said, adding this would mean "recognizing the Phnom Penh puppet regime shored up by Vietnamese bayonets." The commentary described Hanoi's statement that it would withdraw some troops from Kampuchea under certain conditions as "merely a ploy to cope with the pressure of world opinion."

Kampuchea's ousted Khmer Rouge regime also dismissed this week's conference of Indochinese foreign ministers in Ho Chi Minh City as a "diplomatic trick" by Hanoi. In its first reaction to the conference, the former Pol Pot government, which fled Phnom Penh after the Vietnamese military intervention in Kampuchea in January 1979, called the conference and unsuccessful attempt to mislead world opinion.

Khmer Rouge Radio monitored in Bangkok Saturday charged that the conference was called at a time when Hanoi was claiming there was no longer a Kampuchean problem. It mentioned support by Japan and Burma for ASEAN's proposal of an international conference, and condemned what it described as "many" Vietnamese attacks on Thailand across the Kampuchean border. The broadcast reiterated calls for the with-

drawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchean territory.

Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang vowed in Bangkok Friday that China would "firmly stand on the side of Thailand in the face of foreign aggression threatening the southeast Asian country." Zhao's visit to Bangkok coincided with increased tension along the Thai-Kampuchean and Thai-Lao border and new charges by Thailand accusing Vietnam of border violations.

Zhao said the Chinese government wanted to work with southeast Asian countries to resolve the Kampuchean issue and backed calls for withdrawal of foreign forces from the country. Vietnamese forces invaded Kampuchea in late 1978 and have maintained effective control of many areas of the country. The Soviet Union has supported the Vietnamese move.

Thai Premier Prem Tinsulanonda, speaking at a banquet held in honor of the visiting Chinese premier, said that Thailand and its ASEAN colleagues were "still unanimous and persistent in the belief that there is only one possible solution to the Kampuchean problem, namely a political solution."

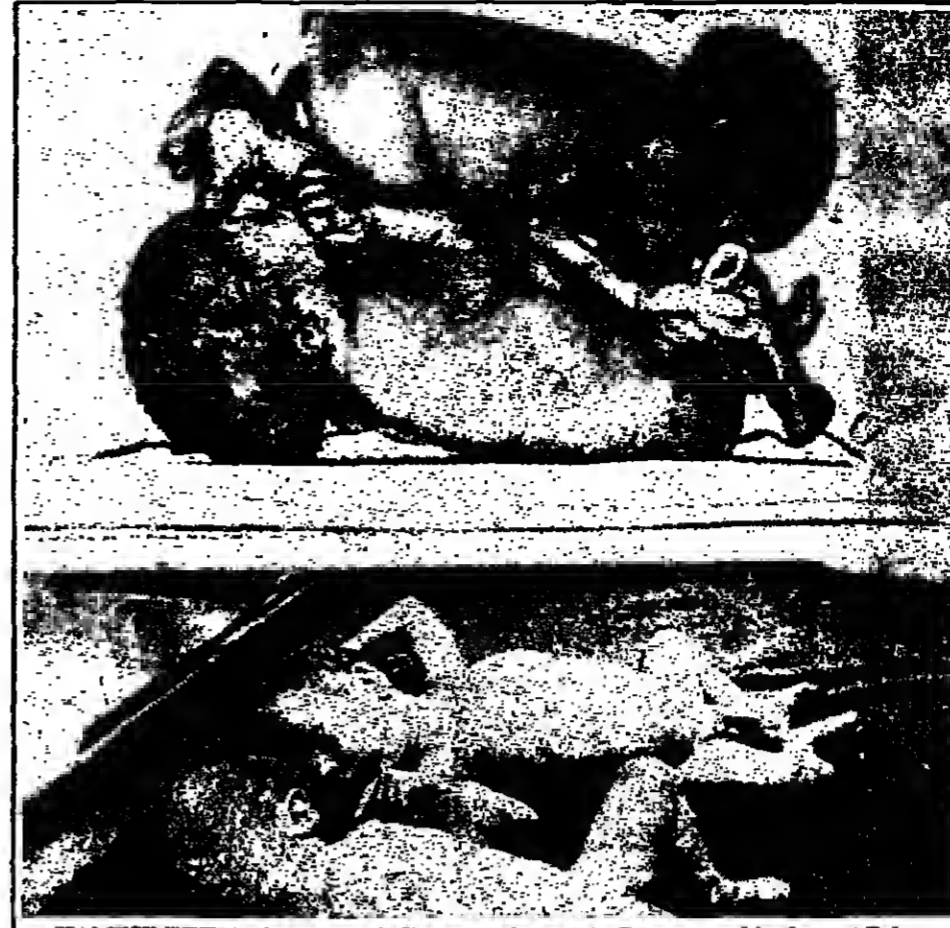
Meanwhile, Singapore has urged the United States to use a carrot-and-stick approach on Vietnam to get its forces out of Kampuchea. Deputy Prime Minister S. Natarajam conferring in Washington Thursday with Secretary of State Alexander Haig and talked Friday with a group of newsmen about his visit.

Rajaratnam said he came to Washington to establish contact with the new Reagan administration, meeting with Haig and other State Department officials Thursday and with some congressmen Friday. He said Singapore feels the U.S. should step up its supply of arms to Thailand and aid forces, including Pol Pot units, resisting the Vietnam invasion of Kampuchea.

"The Soviet Union is giving some of its latest equipment to the Vietnamese who are surrogates for the Soviets," Rajaratnam said. Urging U.S. support for Kampuchean resistance, he said: "We must not lose sight of the fact that we are dealing with an aggression backed by the Soviets. The Vietnamese and Soviets must know that continuation is going to be costly. That would be a real deterrent." Rajaratnam said the U.S. should also assist the Afghans resisting the Soviet invasion.

Troops deployed at Indian oil installations

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31 (AP) — India's Defense Ministry Friday announced the deployment of army troops at oil installations in the troubled northeastern state of Assam following threats by anti-immigrant agitators to reimpose a crippling oil blockade, the United News of India reported. Oil workers in Assam ended a non-cooperation strike last Wednesday, breaking the 397-day blockade of petroleum supplies to the rest of India. The ministry said in a statement that the troops were to "provide a precautionary security umbrella" to employees of the government-owned Oil and Natural Gas Commission and Oil India Ltd. "The troops would keep a close watch on the safety of the oil installations and their operation... (and also) stand by to assist in the production and pumping of oil, if it became necessary," the ministry added.



SIAMESE TWINS: Czechoslovak Siamese twins surgically separated in the east Bohemian town of Hradec Kralove last Dec. 19, the same day on which they were prematurely delivered. The twins were joined at the sternum, navel and liver in an unprecedented reversed position. The bottom picture shows the boys one month after the successful surgery.

Quintuplets celebrate 5th birthday

TOKYO, Jan. 31 (AP) — Japan's first quintuplets, three girls and two boys, celebrated their fifth birthday Saturday by visiting their grandparents in Kagoshima, southern Japan. The five-year old quintuplets are the children of Yoritomo Yamashita, 38, a reporter for NHK, the Japan Broadcasting Corp., and his wife, Noriko, 33. They live in Tokyo.

The girls are Tomoko, Taeko and Hisako, the boys, Fukutaro and Yohci. They are healthy and beginning to display individual characteristics, their mother told news reporters.

Sabotage suspected in ship disaster

JAKARTA, Jan. 31 (Agencies) — An Indonesian reporter who survived this week's Java Sea ferry disaster said Saturday the ship's captain believed sabotage was involved. Syafri Kallihud of the national news agency Antara, whose wife and three children have been missing since the ferry *Tampomas II* sank Tuesday, said the captain spoke of sabotage when asked on board about a fire which preceded the sinking.

Indonesia's south Sulawesi province was in mourning Saturday for the estimated 300 victims — many assumed to be local people — from the ill-fated passenger liner. The disaster was regarded locally as the fourth biggest-ever at sea, with the sinking of the Titanic episode ranking as the worst in terms of deaths.

In a television broadcast from the Sulawesi provincial capital Ujungpandang, for which the ship was heading from Jakarta, Governor Andi Odang called on the population to fly flags at half-mast until Sunday to mourn the dead.

The *Tampomas II*, formerly the Japanese ship *Great Emerald*, caught fire two days before sinking roughly half way to Ujungpandang. Minister of Communications Ramin Nuryadin Friday announced the total of recovered bodies at 143, and those missing and feared drowned at 369, giving a provisional death toll of 512 from a total of 1,300 passengers and crew. A total of 672 people were plucked from the sea by a rescue fleet of ships and helicopters.

Sri Lanka leader dead

COLOMBO, Jan. 31 (AFP) — William Gopallawa, former president of Sri Lanka, died Friday in hospital after a heart attack. He was 83. A lawyer, Gopallawa was appointed governor general of the country in 1962 and became its first president in 1972 when a new republican constitution was adopted. He retired in 1978 to be succeeded by Jayewardene who assumed office as the first executive president of Sri Lanka. Gopallawa also served as Sri Lanka's ambassador in Washington before he was appointed governor general.

Trouble erupts in Tibet

PEKING, Jan. 31 (AFP) — The Chinese-ruled autonomous region of Tibet appears to be the scene of serious unrest, according to a Lhasa Radio broadcast. The radio quoted Yin Fatang, Tibet's Communist Party boss, as saying: "Our organs of dictatorship and army units stationed in Tibet should discharge their respective duties and resolutely struggle against the counter-revolutionary, criminal and sabotage activities." The text of the broadcast was received here Friday.

The number of Chinese troops deployed in Tibet, a territory representing one-eighth of the whole of China and inhabited by about 1.8 million people, is a closely guarded military secret. But experts estimated Chinese army strength in Tibet at between 200,000 and 600,000 men. Speaking at a Tibetan party representative conference, Yin said a "handful of bad elements have sown discord among the nationalities."

Yin's comments were aimed at advocates of Tibet's independence and the return home of the Dalai Lama, the Tibetan king now living in exile in India. Foreign newsmen who have visited Tibet over the past two years have witnessed several

demonstrations of respect and allegiance to the Dalai Lama who fled his country in 1959 after a Tibetan uprising was crushed by the Chinese army. Foreign newsmen also witnessed the enduring strength of Lamaist Buddhism, the national religion of Tibetans, despite the crackdown on its faithful by Chinese authorities, particularly during the Maoist cultural revolution.

Yin said this "handful of bad elements undermined the motherland's unification, fanned religious fanaticism, popularized the *Book of Heavenly Prophecy*, disseminated the idea of restoring reactionary rule, attack the socialist system, opposed party leadership and engaged in restorationist activities."

In July last year foreign journalists visiting Tibet saw a demonstration by 2,000 people in Lhasa that had been sparked off by a delegation of the Dalai Lama. Yin also stressed the presence of cultural revolution partisans in Tibet where the cultural revolution appears to have been particularly bloody. His statements come at a time when the regime is having difficulties with another autonomous region, Xinjiang, which borders both Tibet and the Soviet Union.

Malaysians demand death for illicit drink brewing

KUALA LUMPUR, Jan. 31 (R) — Leaders of the Indian community here are calling for the imposition of the death penalty for anyone caught brewing an illicit liquor called samsu following the deaths this week of 31 men and women. The deaths brought the number of Malaysians who have died from the drink in the past three years to more than 60. Numerous others have been permanently blinded.

Samsu drinkers are mainly poor Indian estate workers. Deaths from drinking the poisonous liquor in the northern state of

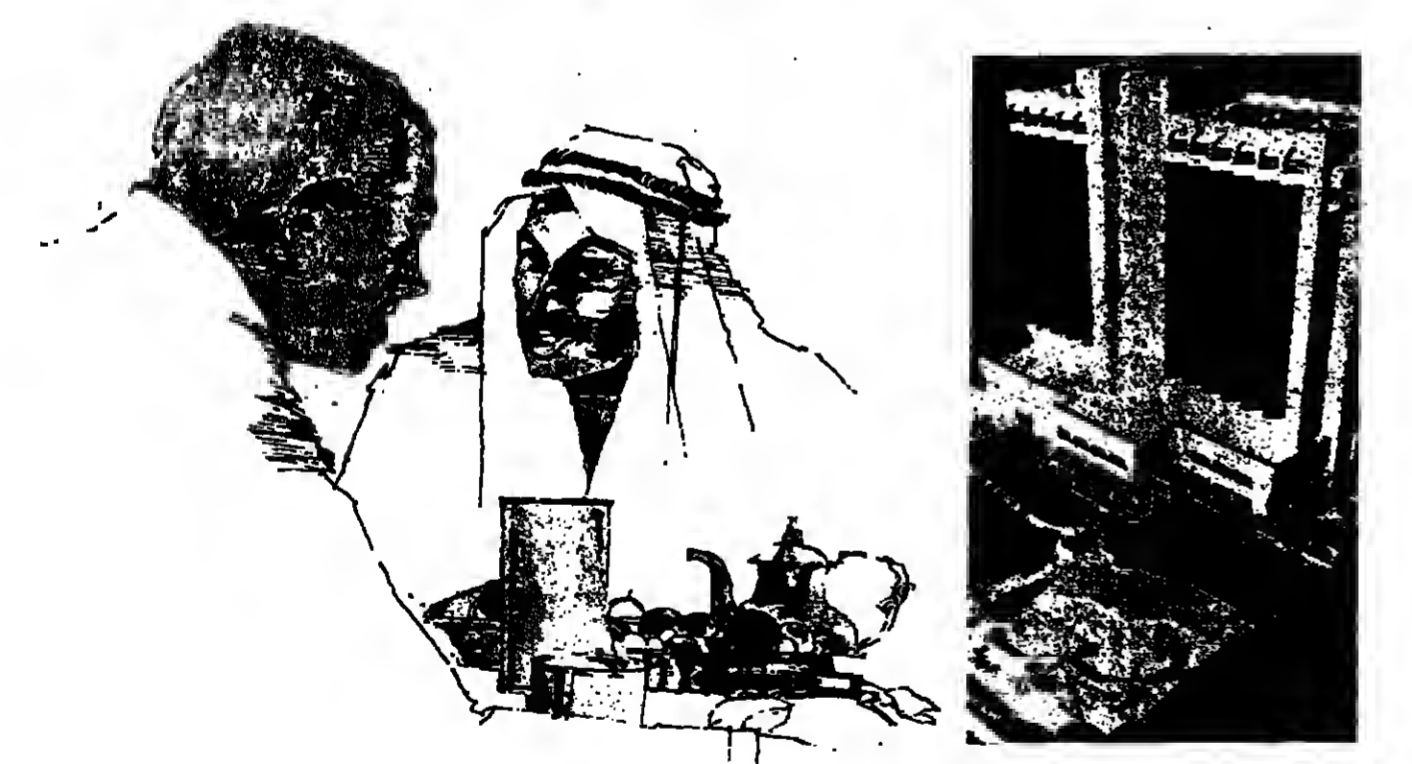
Kedah advanced Indian political leaders to protest. Datuk Samy Vellu, acting president of the Indian Party in Malaysia's ruling coalition, said existing laws of mandatory jail terms and canings for those convicted of making illegal spirits were ineffective.

Samsu addiction is deep-rooted among the Indian population here. Perumal, a trade union leader and author of a book on the drink, estimated that nearly 30 per cent of the adult Indian population use it. Indians make up about 11 per cent of Malaysia's 13 million people.

A survey carried out in the three states of Selangor, Perak and Negri Sembilan in 1979 revealed some 57,000 samsu addicts. The drink itself is cheap and foul-tasting but for the low-income, mostly illiterate Indian plantation workers it offers a quick form of escape from their drab lives. Its easy availability has hampered efforts by the authorities to stop its consumption.

Illicit samsu has a rice base with added ingredients which, according to medical experts, can cause death or permanent physical maiming. Police who raided a secret distillery after the death of 11 plantation workers in Selangor state two years ago found huge earthenware jars filled with the poisonous liquor in which maggots, dead frog, rats and lizards were floating.

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Handwritten signature or note in Arabic script.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1981

Peru claims victory border clashes

LIMA, Jan. 31 (AP) — Peru claimed it was driving Ecuadorian invaders off Peruvian territory while thousands of Ecuadorians demonstrated in their national capital against what they called Peruvian aggression.

The Peruvian Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa said two and a half days of jungle fighting had succeeded in ousting Ecuadorian forces from a remote military outpost of Paquisha. He did not provide the extent of losses. He said the regaining of a second post known as Salizta was imminent.

Although Ulloa did not mention it, a government source said Friday Ecuador was still in control of a third outpost on Peruvian soil known as PU 4. The three outposts are distributed in the shape of a triangle along the border on the eastern slope of the Cordillera de la Condor. They are separated from each other by about 10 miles of thick jungle. Paquisha is six miles from the Peruvian outpost of Salizta.

Peruvian Foreign Ministry memorandum said that Paquisha was actually an abandoned Peruvian post named Alfonso Ugarte that Malifaco, before being occupied by Ecuadorians, was the abandoned Peruvian post of Salizta.

There was no immediate reaction to the Peruvian victory claim from the Ecuadorian government in Quito, where President Jaime Roldos had declared a state of emergency and suspended press censorship.

Shortly after Ulloa's report of Peruvian victory, the armed forces high command of Ecuador issued a terse communique saying "the situation in all the units of the northern and southern frontiers has been stable during the course of the day as of 1530 hours. Nothing new has happened."

In Guatemala

Army patrols attacked

GUATEMALA CITY, Jan. 31 (AP) — Guerrillas attacked two military patrols in the northern sector of the country today. Military sources said 29 guerrillas and two soldiers were killed in the fighting.

The soldiers were killed when the guerrillas attacked a military vehicle on the pan-American highway about 95 miles northwest of the capital, at Los Encuentros, an intersection leading to the tourist attractions of Lake Atitlan, Quezaltenango and Chichicastenango.

A military communique said the guerrillas had opened fire on the vehicle with heavy caliber weapons and several anti-personnel "Claymore" mines. But the soldiers returned the fire and chased the guerrillas about 15 miles down the road where in another firefight, 12 guerrillas were killed.

In another incident near San Juan Coatzal, guerrillas trapped a guerrilla band believed responsible for an attack Thursday which one officer died and two soldiers were wounded. San Juan Coatzal is a small village about 140 miles northwest of the capital at the end of the highway in the Quiché area.

Media trust to control Zimbabwe's papers

SALISBURY, Jan. 31 (AP) — The government has named the seven members of a social state-financed trust that will control the country's five major newspapers.

The Mass Media Trust, as it has been called, will be headed by Dr. Davidson Sadza, a private medical practitioner. Its other members will include two whites and four blacks. The trustees were named by Information Minister Nathan Shamuyarira in a statement issued Friday.

That trust has been set up to take over the controlling 40 per cent interest in the Zimbabwe Newspapers Ltd., a group that owns 11 major independent newspapers.

The 25 per cent stake was previously held by the South African Argus Printing and Publishing Co. The newspapers include the daily Herald of Salisbury and the Chronicle, published in the second-largest city of Bulawayo.

With U.S. delegate

Waldheim discusses aid cut

UNITED NATIONS, Jan. 31 (R) — Secretary General Kurt Waldheim conferred for the first time Friday night with the new United States delegate, Jeane Kirkpatrick, who will present her credentials next week, a spokesman said. Among the matters discussed was a reported recommendation to slash U.S. voluntary contributions to U.N. agencies, the spokesman said, Friday.

Much of the funds expanded by these agencies is for Third World projects. Mrs. Kirkpatrick, the only woman and the only Democrat in President Reagan's cabinet, strongly criticized the Carter administration's posture towards the Third World, calling it an utter failure.

Waldheim proposed last week an early meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig. He was told in reply that this could wait and that Mrs. Kirkpatrick represented the president and secretary's views. Responding to the reports of proposed budget cuts, Bradford Morse, head of the U.N. Development Program himself a former Republican Congressman from Massachusetts, said that aid for the poor countries was vital to the strengthening of the global economy, and a benefit to industrialized nations.

"I have every confidence that the administration and Congress will take into account all these facts in considering the new budget," Morse said. A spokesman for Waldheim said the secretary general gave a dinner for the new ambassador at his home and they had "an exchange of views on matters of common interest."

Times' editors to sue government

LONDON, Jan. 31 (AFP) — The editorial staff of the Sunday Times newspaper, whose purchase is currently being negotiated by Australian press magnate Rupert Murdoch, will challenge in the courts the government's decision not to consult the Monopolies Commission on the takeover.

The move to institute legal proceedings was voted Friday by a meeting of National Union of Journalists members at the Sunday Times. By acquiring the Sunday Times, Murdoch, who already owns the News of the World (circulation 4.4 million), would effectively control 30 per cent of all London Sunday newspaper sales.

Trade Minister John Biffen indicated earlier in the week that it had been decided not to consult the Monopolies Commission on Murdoch's bid to acquire the Times, the Sunday Times, and the two weekly Times supplements.

Guillotine to remain

PARIS, Jan. 31 (AFP) — French Justice Minister Alian Peyrefitte Saturday ruled out any abolition of the guillotine in France until violence had declined.

Two more death sentences were pronounced this week bringing to six the number of condemned men in France. France is the only country in Western Europe to retain the death penalty and use it.

Trudeau attacks U.K. move

OTTAWA, Jan. 31 (R) — Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau has attacked a British parliamentary report suggesting Britain has the power to reject Canada's request for the transfer of its constitution, now enshrined in a 114-year-old British law. "Britain has no right to decide what is good for Canada," Trudeau said Friday.

The report to parliament said Westminster would have to accept Canada's request to hand over the constitution only if most Canadians and their provincial governments supported the proposal. Canada has asked Britain to transfer or "patriate" the British North America Act, which defines Canada's constitution, with a charter of rights and an amending formula attached.

Canada's parliamentary opposition and most provinces do not want Westminster to decide the matter. They want the constitution brought home first, to allow Canadians to approve the proposed charter of rights. Trudeau, who said Britain should not interfere, insisted he had the word of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher that the Canadian-proposed package would be approved.

The charter, which attempt to set out the rights of all Canadians, is yet to be presented to Westminster. It is under scrutiny by committees in the Canadian parliament.

Anthony Kershaw, head of the Foreign Relations Committee which drew up the report, made clear that for the package to win British approval, Trudeau had to show he had support from the provinces and the people as a federal whole.



Canadian Premier Pierre Trudeau

Namibia talks failure

U.N. blames S. Africa

UNITED NATIONS, Jan. 31 (Agencies) — Several members of the United Nations Security Council have deplored the failure of the Geneva conference on Namibia early in January.

South Africa was generally blamed for that failure in a Security Council meeting on Namibia (South West Africa) called Friday by Taieb Slim of Tunisia on behalf of the African countries. Slim told the Council the Geneva conference had at least "clarified once and for all who is responsible (for the deadlock). There is no longer any doubt on the intentions of the Pretoria regime. No credit should be given to its promises or its commitments."

The question now, he said, was "if the attitude of the Western countries toward South Africa will be the same after Geneva as before." Slim complained that South Africa, which retains control over Namibia despite the U.N. efforts for Namibian independence, was "depending mainly on repression, and aggression." "It would not willingly negotiate or accept 'democracy or elections,'" he said.

French representative Jacques Leprette expressed regret over the lack of decisive progress at Geneva, considering that it was the first time that all the protagonists in the

Namibian dispute were at the negotiating table — "a development whose importance everybody realizes." Anthony Parsons of Britain recalled the appeal by his Foreign Minister Carrington to Pretoria to modify its position.

U.S. representative Richard Petros called for continued efforts for a peaceful solution. Soviet delegate Richard Olvinnikov said the time had come for the Security Council to decree mandatory sanctions against South Africa. Countries whose promises had delayed sanctions should now back them.

Chinese representative Ling Qing, chairman of the council meeting, said Peking backed "all reasonable propositions by African countries to resolve the Namibia problem."

The Security Council adjourned without setting a date for its next Namibian discussion. The next session will probably be after the February ministerial meetings of the nonaligned countries and Organization of African Unity, informed sources said.

Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim called for continued efforts to get started on a plan for U.N.-supervised elections leading to Namibia's independence from South Africa.

Indian steel tubes and pipes answer some frank, pertinent, probing and even blunt questions that you might like to ask before buying tubes or pipes.



BUYER : So you want to sell us your tubes and pipes? Well, we Arabs can tell a man from his friends, the company he keeps. Tell me, who have you sold your tubes to?

EEPC : Abu Dhabi.

BUYER : Yes.

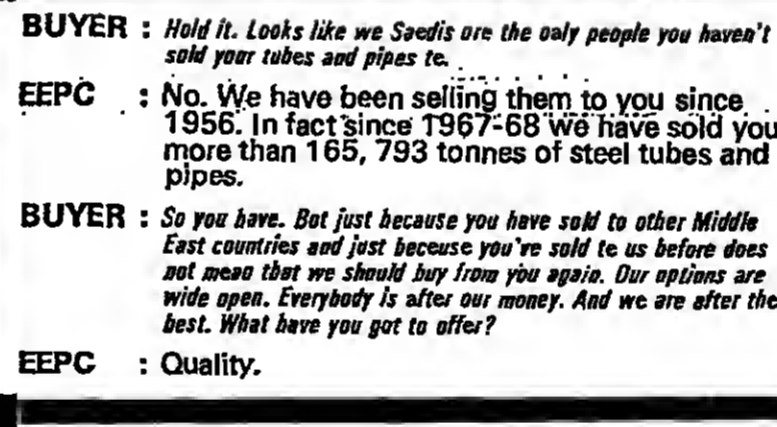
EEPC : Dubai, Jordan, Iraq.

BUYER : Not bad.

EEPC : Kuwait, Muscat, Bahrain...

BUYER : Well, well, that's something!

EEPC : U.A.E. Y.A.R. Aden, Doha...



BUYER : Hold it. Looks like we Saudis are the only people you haven't sold your tubes and pipes to.

EEPC : No. We have been selling them to you since 1956. In fact since 1967-68 we have sold you more than 165, 793 tonnes of steel tubes and pipes.

BUYER : So you have. But just because you have sold to other Middle East countries and just because you've sold to us before does not mean that we should buy from you again. Our options are wide open. Everybody is after our money. And we are after the best. What have you got to offer?

EEPC : Quality.



BUYER : Well, that's what everybody is offering. What's so great about your quality, eh?

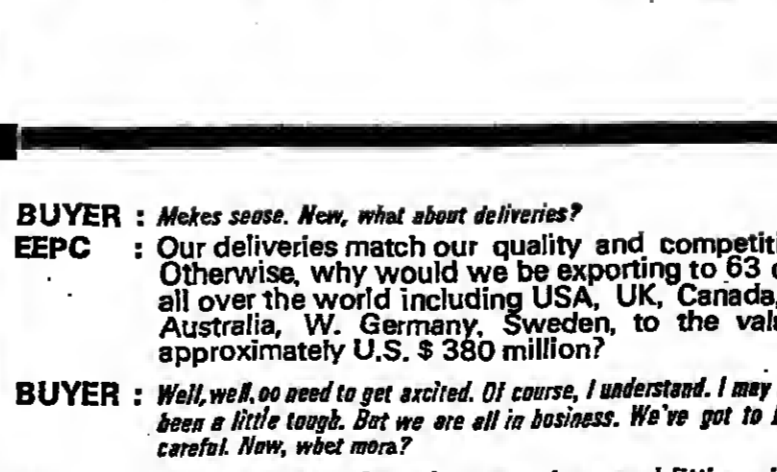
EEPC : Thicker-walled tubes. Made from prime quality steel to the most exacting international standards like BS-1387, BS-1139, BS-3059, ASTM-A120 and ASTM-A106. With the strictest on-line quality control from raw material to the finished product.

BUYER : Thicker-walled tubes? Why do I need thicker-walled tubes when I may have nothing to complain about thin-walled tubes we are using now? And they are cheaper too.

EEPC : But how long do they last? Do they bend without the weld splitting?

BUYER : Well, you've got a point there. What about yours?

EEPC : Ours last much longer and have leak-proof joints and they don't split on bending. So a little more in price is compensated for by a lot more in durability and performance. In fact, in the long run, they will prove much more economical than thin-walled tubes.



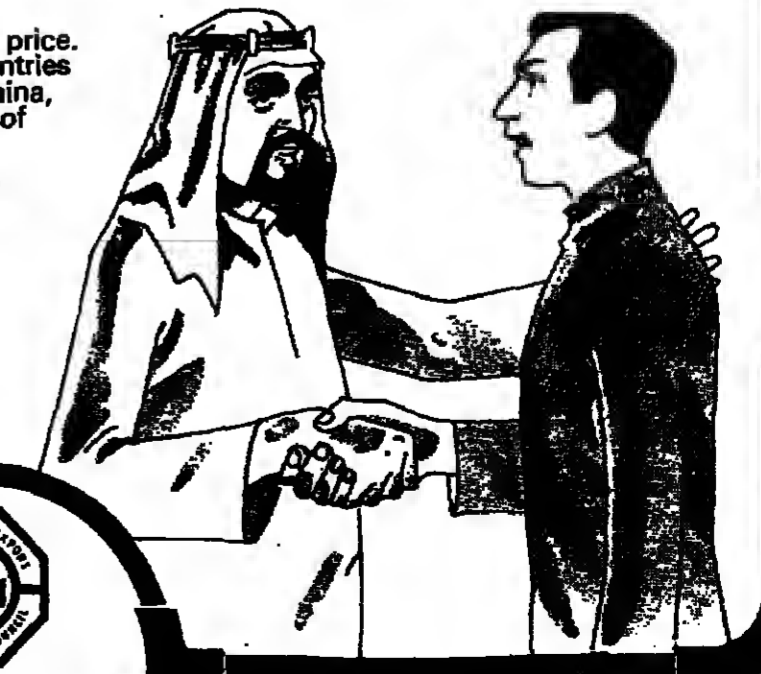
BUYER : Makes sense. Now, what about deliveries?

EEPC : Our deliveries match our quality and competitive price. Otherwise, why would we be exporting to 63 countries all over the world including USA, UK, Canada, China, Australia, W. Germany, Sweden, to the value of approximately U.S. \$ 380 million?

BUYER : Well, well, no need to get excited. Of course, I understand. I may have been a little tough. But we are all in business. We've got to be careful. Now, what more?

EEPC : A wide range of steel tubes, pipes and fittings in diameters ranging from 15 mm to 300 mm, both welded and seamless. We help you locate the right suppliers to deliver the right goods at the right price at the right time. We provide reports on suppliers' status, technical competence and capacity to supply. We organise suitable programmes for businessmen's visit to India. We...

BUYER : Well, brother, I don't think I could have asked for more. Let's go for a cup of coffee and you can tell me where to contact you.



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\$700m in 1981

OPEC doubles aid to developing states

VIENNA, Jan. 31 (Agencies) — The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) has agreed here to double its loans to the Third World this year, but failed to finance famine relief requested by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). However it agreed to pay poorer countries' dues in a commodity stabilization fund.

United Nations' International Fund for Agriculture Development.

They said they would consider a request from the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization for a pledge of \$40 million more each year for the next three years.

The Iranian delegation said its agreement to the agricultural fund contribution remained subject to confirmation by the Tehran government, Shihata said.

OPEC finance ministers also agreed to give \$1 million to a U.N. common fund to stabilize commodity prices.

Shihata said \$46.4 million of the total was being given as a direct grant and the rest to pay for membership in the fund by 30 of the world's least developed countries and five other countries considered in need of special aid.

The Vienna meeting was the first gathering of OPEC finance ministers since they met here in mid-September with the organization's oil and foreign ministers.

Both Iran and Iraq attended Friday's meeting. They were seated at opposite sides of a circular conference table on a white and gold ballroom of the vast Hofburg palace in downtown Vienna.

The unexpected appearance of Indonesian Mining and Energy Minister Prof. Subroto, the current OPEC president, gave rise to speculation that he might seek to patch up differences between Iran and Iraq.

He was instrumental in saving the December oil ministers' meeting in Bali, the first OPEC meeting after the Gulf war put paid to a planned summit in November. But Subroto denied he was planning a meeting between Iran and Iraq. "I am not organizing anything," he said.

Meanwhile, a United Nations report prepared for the meeting urged ministers to give cash contributions to aid poorer countries, saying OPEC countries could easily make such payments from cash surpluses.

IMF grants \$126m loan to Turkey

ANKARA, Jan. 31 (R) — The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has released \$126 million of fresh credits to Turkey under a three-year stand-by agreement signed last June, Turkish Central Bank officials have said.

The credit, the third tranche of a \$1.6 billion loan over three years pledged by the fund, has been transferred to the Central Bank accounts and is available immediately, they said Friday.

Turkey received two tranches of \$250 and \$2 million last June and September and is due to receive a total of \$400 million from the IMF in 1981.

The IMF credits are part of an international program to salvage Turkey's troubled economy which has involved repeated devaluations of the Turkish lira.

Declining economy may rob Germans of holiday abroad

BONN, Jan. 31 (R) — The decline of the once-mighty West German economy is now serious enough to threaten one of the German citizen's cherished pleasures, his summer holiday abroad.

West Germans have long been compulsive travelers, spending their wealth in the rest of Europe and beyond.

But a swift collapse in the mark coupled with a government minister's warning that travel restrictions may have to be introduced has shown that even this tradition may have to bow to economic reality.

The slump of the mark against other currencies is again to the cost of foreign holidays, already made dearer by higher inflation abroad. And technology Minister Andreas Von Buelow said recently that Bonn might have to consider restraining tourist travel to try to improve the balance of payments.

The finance and economic ministers, aware of how unpopular travel restrictions would be, quickly dissociated themselves from Von Buelow's remarks, saying such measures were neither useful nor necessary. Bundesbank President Karl Otto Poehl said such protectionism could lead

to counter action by others.

But Bonn officials admit the rapid growth and size of Germany's net deficit on tourism and foreign travel adds to the problems of reducing the balance of payments deficit. The net travel deficit in the first 11 months of 1980 was an enormous 24.3 billion marks (\$13.4 billion).

A survey by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) shows West Germans are easily the world's leading tourists with their spending on foreign travel almost double that by Americans. Next come the French and Japanese.

In the past, a large deficit on West German's invisible trade balance, which includes travel, has been offset by an even larger surplus on visible trade in goods.

But the latest oil price explosion sent Germany's imports soaring and plunged its current account balance of payments deeply into deficit. The country has to buy almost all the oil it uses from abroad.

After a surplus of 17.5 billion marks (\$8.7 billion) in 1978, the current account swung into a deficit estimated at up to 30 billion marks (\$16.5 billion) last year.

Wall Street Brokers make record profits

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (AP) — In the mixed bag of good and not-so-good 1980 earnings reports making the rounds of Wall Street these days, some of the most impressive showings are being posted by the brokers themselves.

Merrill Lynch, the street's biggest firm, chalked up earnings of \$203.3 million for the year, up 71 per cent from 1979. Another large broker, E.F. Hutton, reported profits of \$82.6 million, more than doubling the number on its bottom line for 1979.

Such record results came as no surprise to anyone who followed the securities industry's progress through 1980, which almost any measure was its best year ever. Trading volume on the New York stock exchange surpassed the pace of 1979, which itself had set records, by nearly 40 per cent. The shares of publicly-owned brokerage firms, responded accordingly. Standard and Poor's index of eight brokers' stocks, climbed 105 per cent during the year, while Standard and Poor's 500-stock composite index gained a little more than 23 per cent.

The DOW Jones average of 30 industrials, up 7.08 at 947.27 in the past week, was down 16.72 for the month. The NYSE's composite index, off .55 at 74.27 on the week, showed a January loss of 3.59 points. At the American stock exchange, the market value index stands at 345.03, up 3.67 in the past week, but down 3.96 for January.

NYSE volume continued to set an active pace, however, totaling 955.53 million shares in the trading month that ended Friday.

Partly for that reason, some analysts who follow the industry remain high on its prospects for 1981. The Value Line investment survey ranks the broker stocks No. 1 out of the 92 industry groups it follows for potential performance in the year ahead.

Over-all, Value Line describes the long-term prospects of the securities industry as "superb." But it adds couple of caveats.

"Quarter-to-quarter projections must be considered somewhat tentative in light of the volatility of both interest rates and NYSE volume," the advisory service acknowledges. "Due to the cyclical nature of the brokerage business, wide earnings swings are the rule, not the exception. That is why we advise these issues for aggressive investors only."

Foreign Exchange Rates
Quoted at 5:00 P.M. Friday

	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
Bahraini Dinar	—	8.65	8.86
Belgian Franc (1,000)	101.00	—	—
Canadian Dollar	2.79	—	—
Deutsche Mark (100)	162.00	162.00	156.70
Dutch Guilder (100)	149.00	—	144.70
Egyptian Pound	—	4.40	4.45
Emirate Dirham (100)	—	90.90	90.85
French Franc (100)	70.00	70.00	68.30
Greek Drachmas (1,000)	—	72.25	73.90
Indian Rupee (100)	—	—	41.15
Iranian Rial (100)	—	8.25	—
Iraqi Dinar	—	35.50	33.80
Italian Lira (10,000)	34.00	—	—
Japanese Yen (1,000)	16.40	—	16.30
Jordanian Dinar	—	10.70	10.49
Kuwaiti Dinar	—	12.25	12.22
Lebanese Lira (100)	—	89.00	86.50
Moroccan Dirham (100)	—	75.00	75.15
Pakistani Rupee (100)	—	—	32.70
Philippine Peso (100)	—	—	44.50
Pound Sterling	8.05	8.03	7.80
Qatari Rial (100)	—	91.85	91.70
Singapore Dollar	—	—	1.61
Spanish Peso (1,000)	—	41.20	41.20
Swiss Franc (100)	179.00	182.00	173.90
Syrian Lira (100)	—	62.00	65.75
Turkish Lira (1,000)	—	36.00	—
U.S. Dollar	3.33	3.335	3.34
Yemeni Rial (100)	—	—	73.50
Gold kg.	—	34,200.00	—
10 Tolas bar	—	6,350.00	—
Ounces	—	1,700	—

Cash and Transfer rates supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange and Commerce, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. Tel: 23815.

U.S. analysts foresee return of recession

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (R) — The U.S. economy may be poised to fall back into the recession some economists have been expecting, according to government figures released.

The commerce department said Friday the index of leading indicators, forecasting economic growth for the immediate months ahead, declined in December for the first time in seven months.

The decline was 0.8 per cent after an increase of 1.5 per cent in November and an upturn of 0.6 in October. The last decline in the index was in May 1980 when it fell 2.4 per cent.

If the indicators turn out to be accurate, it will mean that President Reagan will have to deal with economic stagnation in the early months of his presidency.

The Reagan administration plans to unveil an economic program in the next two weeks to deal with the country's already high unemployment and inflation.

The administration plans to propose budget cuts described by Reagan at his press conference Thursday as larger than anyone has tried before, as well as a cut in personal and business taxes and easing of federal regulations.

His advisers believe such a package will not only stimulate the economy and put people back to work but will lead to a cut in inflation which was over 12 per cent in 1980. But some

economists are unsure about this and few believe Reagan can do anything in the short term to turn the economy around.

"Over the next five to six months we will see stagflation, high interest rates and a fairly weak economy," said Lawrence Chimerine, chief economist at the Economic consulting Chase. Econometrics.

Zimbabwe to reject \$75m British loan

SALISBURY, Jan. 31 (R) — Zimbabwe Finance Minister Enos Nkala has said he would reject a £75 million (\$180 million) aid package from Britain unless it was all given as a grant.

"This country will not go to the dogs because Britain has withdrawn her £75 million," he told parliament after announcing a mini-budget which increased taxation, mainly on the 200,000 white minority, to raise \$120 million for government social projects.

His comments coincided with fresh disclosures in parliament about a military pay scandal, in which the government has lost millions of dollars through frauds in guerrilla ceasefire assembly camps.

Just under two thirds of Britain's aid package is in the form of grants and the rest in loans.

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Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing Date
Municipality of Dammam	Supply and installation of children's games at the municipal park	—	200	Feb. 24
Ministry of Education	Construction of primary school, model (2), comprising 18 classrooms	31/M	3000	Feb. 21
University of Petroleum and Minerals, Dhahran	Improvement of university facilities for water (project No. 293/1/37 (W))	—	—	Feb. 1
Ministry of P.T.T. (Saudi)	Annual maintenance of different types of instruments and machinery	410150	50	Feb. 2
Ministry of Health	Construction of two chambers for low voltage transformers at the extension project of Hail Hospital	801	600	Feb. 1
Ministry of the Interior, Dept. of Public Security	Supply of spare parts for short range wireless sets	34/400/401	2000	Feb. 2

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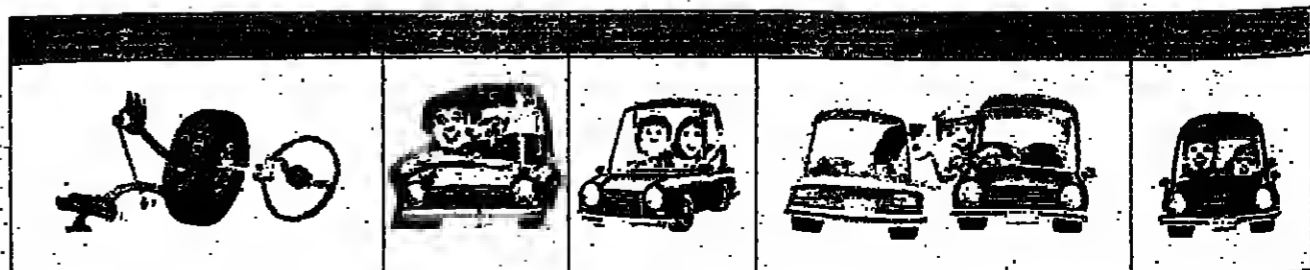
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Renaldo letters own mark

ANGELES, Jan. 31 (R) — Renaldo Ah of the United States set a world record of 6.01 seconds in the 50-yard hurdles at the Annual Los Angeles Athletics meet Friday night.

...the high hurdles and outdoors for the past two years...
...3/100ths of a second off his own world best time of 6.04 seconds, set in February 1979. The 21-year-old hurdler star came back half an hour after the 60-yard event.

...Steve Scott held off Ireland's indoor record holder Eamonn Coghlan...
...3:53.7, with Coghlan finishing in 3:54.3 and another Irishman, John O'Connell, third in 3:54.4. James Sauford of the United States ran the third fastest indoor mile in 6.08 seconds.

...biggest surprise of the night, American...
...Padilla edged out Tanzania's Nyambui in the two miles, winning which the...
...His compatriot Don Page won the 5000 yards in 17:52.1, with Mike Bolt of Kenya...
...American Evelyn Ashford won the 100 meters in 11.66 seconds, third fastest in 11.77 seconds.

...only two foreign winners at the meet...
...Greg Joy of Canada won the men's 100 meters with seven feet two inches (2.18 and Ellen Wessinghage of West Germany won the women's mile in 4:36.1.

...Netherlands Soviet swimmer...
...their country a good start on the night of the 20-nation swimming meet by winning two of the four events.

...first confrontation between American...
...Soviet swimmers in a 50-meters pool in the United States' boycott of the Moscow Games last summer, Serge Roeszin won the men's 200 meters individual medley in 2:10.71.

...American Rick Carey second in 2:10.71...
...400 and 1500 meters freestyle...
...Vladimir Salnikov won the 1500 meters freestyle final, ahead of Alexander...
...Caulkins of the United States easily won the women's 200 meters individual medley in 2:23.54.



ALL CONCENTRATION: Wojtek Fibak of Poland is all concentration as he connects the ball.

Fine final burst gives Hillardt gold

CHRISTCHURCH, Jan. 31 (AP) — Australia's Michael Hillardt staged a tremendous performance to win the 1500 meters at the Pacific Conference Games at Two Park here Saturday.

The 20-year-old Brisbane barman was headed in the straight by Australian Richie Harris but regained the lead meters from the finish to win in three minutes 41.74 seconds.

It was an important success at international level for the Australian champion, which he described as the turning point in his career. Hillardt beat Harris by a mere three hundredths of a second with Polish runner Mireslaw Zerkowski third. Hillardt raced wide in the second lane for much of the race but claimed afterward that he was not conscious of his position.

Harris was stalking Hillardt at the turn and looked the winner until 30 meters out when the Queenslander threw everything into a final thrust, which won the day. "I could feel Harris weakening near the line," Hillardt said. "It was one of the hardest finishes I've had in the past couple of years."

Australia won another prized gold medal at the Games when 19-year-old sprinter Peter Gandy took out the 100 meters in 10.42 seconds. Gandy, one of an exciting crop of new Australian athletic talent, stormed home to beat black Canadian Desai Williams and American Steve Williams.

Urged on by his parents watching from the grandstand, Gandy got the upper hand of the Canadian to post his biggest international success. "I knew I had the outside lanes covered, but I could see some dark legs inside and I thought 'oh no' Gandy said.

Gandy was reticent to proclaim his arrival in international sprinting because of Saturday's win, saying the north American sprinters were competing out of season. Another factor was the absence of Olympic 100m champion Allan Wells, who withdrew this morning from the Games with a back injury.

of Canada with Australian Marian O'Shaughnessy taking the bronze. Japan's Tomomi Takahashi won the pole vault after leaping 5.25 meters. Takahashi, who turned 25 two days ago, attempted to overtake the New Zealand all-comers record of 5.31 meters he set in Auckland last Saturday.

The high school teacher had three unsuccessful attempts at 5.35 meters. Takahashi took his time over the record attempts and was obviously frustrated by the wind. Finland's Rauli Pudas pulled a muscle during the warm-ups and despite concerted ice treatment was forced to withdraw without making a vault.

She has accumulated 2572 points, 80 ahead of her nearest rival, Glynis Saunders, of Australia, with the long jump and the energy-sapping 800 meters still to come.

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To enter semifinals Fibak shocks Connors

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31 (AP) — Wojtek Fibak, a national Polish sports hero, scored the biggest upset of his career Friday night when he upset Jimmy Connors, the world's third-ranking tennis player, 7-6, 0-6, 6-2 to advance to the semi-finals of the U.S. Pro Indoor Tennis Championships.

The 28-year-old Fibak, who had not beaten Connors in the nine previous matches, won his first set from the American star in their last 17 when he took the opening tie-breaker.

Fibak, who last year earned \$368,073 on the Pro Tennis circuit, finished his career masterpiece by winning the last six points of the final game in the best-of-the-three sets quarter-final match.

Fibak polished off Connors with a love game as the U.S. star made four consecutive errors, outing three backhands and one forehand.

Earlier, veteran Roscoe Tanner used his bullet-like service to oust Pascal Portes of France, 7-5, 4-6, 6-3 to also advance into Saturday's round of four in the weeklong tournament.

Still another quarterfinal victor was 17-year-old Thierry Tulasne of France, who easily triumphed over American John Sadri 7-6, 6-3.

In Chile, American Eddie Dibbs qualified for the semi-finals of the Vina Del Mar Tennis Tournament here Friday night defeating Pedro Rebolledo of Chile 6-2, 6-3 who had not dropped a set before Friday's match.

Number one seeded Dibbs will now meet Victor Pecci who put out Alejandro Cortes of Colombia 6-2, 6-1. Jose Higueras of Spain is also through to the semi-final with a 6-4, 6-7, 6-0 victory over Andrea Gomez of Ecuador.

Aussies rout New Zealand

MELBOURNE, Jan. 31 (AP) — Australia gained sweet revenge on New Zealand at the Melbourne Cricket ground here Saturday for the thrashing they received in Sydney on Thursday night.

Australia cruised to an easy seven wickets win in a one-sided second match of the final series of the Benson and Hedges Cup one-day series.

The win evened the series at one-all and provided a great curtain-raiser for the third match of the series on the same ground on Sunday.

New Zealand started off poorly, only regained poise once in a disastrous innings of 126 then unsuccessfully labored against a fairly solid Australian batting line-up.

Potter scored a straight-set 6-2, 6-2 victory over Louie, who provided the upset of the tournament Thursday night by stunning fourth-ranked Andrea Jaeger. But Louie was in trouble almost from the outset against Potter, who used a powerful serve to break a 2-2 deadlock and win four straight games en route to the first-set win.

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Terry Griffiths makes semis

LONDON, Jan. 31 (AP) — Reigning champion Terry Griffiths claimed the last place in the Benson and Hedges Masters Snooker semi-final, beating Fred Davis 5-2 in another marathon four-and-a-quarter-hour contest early Saturday morning.

With the score level at 2-2 Griffith won a 63-minute battle of nerves to take the fifth frame from 67 year-old Davis and then went on to victory. The 32-year-old Welshman meets John Spencer Sunday.

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Zahid Tractor wrests Saudi-Milk Football Cup

A goal in the second half of extra time gave Zahid Tractor victory in the Saudi-Milk League Cup, beating Al Hada 3-2 in an exciting final Wednesday night.

In an eveo match, Zahid gained due rewards for their controlled defense and thrusting attacks when defender Willy Bailey fired in the winner after 110 minutes of fast football.

His goal made good amends for a poor back pass which allowed Hada to equalize 14 minutes into the second half and forces extra time with the score at 1-1 after the 90 minutes.

Both teams dominated one half of the match, the half they played with the wind, but interestingly, each team scored in the half they didn't dominate.

Hada began the match by besieging the Zahid goal, gaining five corners in the first five minutes. John Frasers swinging corners caused problems for the Zahid defense but they survived this barrage and replied in the 11th minute with a fast break which saw John Shield score after collecting a fine through ball from Colin Trevelthan.

The Hada defense remained very square throughout the match and well-timed through balls caught them on several occasions. However, despite constant pressure Hada failed to break the Zahid defense which was well marshalled by Stuart Powell and Mark Salisbury.

The second half saw Zahid take control and Shields should have put the match beyond doubt after only 40 seconds when he was put clear with only the Hada keeper to beat, but his job went wide. Again, after two mins, Shields hit the upright. But in an almost exact reversal of the first half, Hada survived the initial burst and scored after 14 minutes when Steve Williams raced onto a poor back pass and took the ball round Zahid keeper Ahmed Osmal for an easy goal. Hada in fact rarely looked like scoring in the second half and their occasional breaks were well covered by the diminutive Zahid keeper.

After the 90 minutes, both teams agreed to play an extra 15 minutes each way, which saw Zahid contain A.H. then fire in the winner five minutes from time.

The small but enthusiastic crowd were entertained by the fast moving game and the tension of the occasion was maintained to the last minute. The game generally was played in good spirit and did credit to the two Second Division sides. Interestingly, it is almost certain that one of these teams will still be in the Second Division next season.

This week sees league action again and both Al Hada and Zahid are playing, although they will be expecting easy wins against Whitaker Villa and Arabian Homes respectively. Dallah Avco meet F.O.J.P. and Lockheed meet Hochtief in First Division play.

Sharma strikes form
GEEELONG, Vic. Jan. 31 (AP) — Batsman Yashpal Sharma, with a patient unbeaten 123, steered India to a first innings lead over Victoria at the close of play on the second day of the four-day match at Kardinia Park here Saturday.

The stocky right-hander was slow at times but seldom looked in trouble against a moderate Victorian attack. He batted for 332 minutes and hit seven fours and a six, his 100 being posted in 290 minutes.

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DENNIS the MENACE. A cartoon strip featuring Dennis the Menace and Miss Moneypenny.

Contract Bridge: B. Jay Becker. Don't Buck a Stone Wall. A bridge column and an article about playing strategy.

Your Individual Horoscope. Frances Drake. FOR SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1981. A horoscope section with zodiac signs and their forecasts.

Crossword by THOMAS JOSEPH. Includes crossword clues, a grid, and a cryptogram section.

ARAB NEWS CALENDAR. SCHEDULE OF PROGRAMS. Includes sections for DHAHRAN TV (Aramco), SAUDI RADIO, and BBC.

Believe It or Not! RAY'S. THE UMBRELLA WOMEN OF LAMU WOMEN. A collection of 'Believe It or Not!' facts and a story about women in Lamu.

PHARMACIES. (Open Sunday Nights). A list of pharmacies and their locations.

STAN SMITH'S TENNIS CLASS. AFTER YOU HIT THE BALL... DON'T JUST STAND THERE ADMIRING YOUR SHOT! Includes an illustration of a tennis player.

DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE - Here's how to work it: AXYDLBAAXR IS LONGFELLOW. Includes a cryptogram and its solution.

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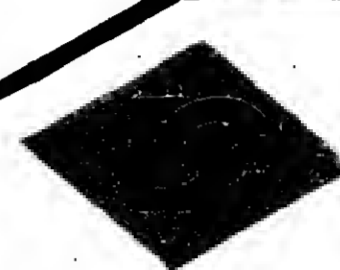
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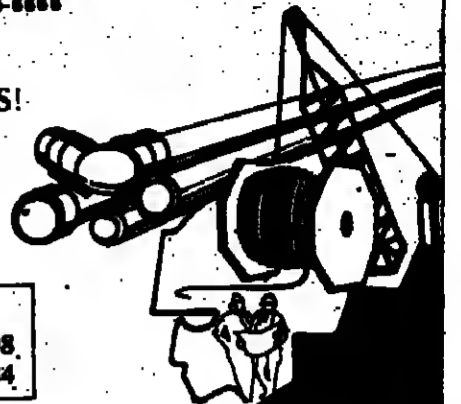
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Agreements reached

Polish workers win two major demands

WARSAW, Jan. 31 (Agencies) — The Polish government and the independent union Solidarity have reached agreements on two of the three major issues which have led to an upsurge of industrial unrest all over the country. The agreements on the reduction of working hours as well as on union access to the mass media were thrashed out at prolonged talks between Solidarity leader Lech Walesa and Prime Minister Jozef Pinskiowski Friday night, a union spokesman announced here Saturday.

On the major remaining question of registration of the farmers' rural Solidarity union, a government commission will go to Rzeszow in the southeast Sunday to study the farmers' claims, the spokesman said.

Polish workers will have three free Saturdays per month this year, according to the agreement worked out during the night. The union spokesman said that the government had recognized the principle of a 40-hour work week, but in view of the country's difficult economic situation, workers would perform their duties one Saturday each month. The Saturday workday was set at six hours, but the union will ask its members to work a full eight-hour day, the spokesman said.

The union spokesman called the agreement on access to news media "for the most part satisfactory." Solidarity has been granted the right to publish a weekly newspaper, and will have time on television once a week. The length of the broadcast has not yet been set.

The Soviet news agency Tass has accused Western governments of pursuing a campaign of ideological subversion against Poland and implicitly criticized Solidarity for advancing political demands. In a report from Bonn, Tass said Radio Free Europe, Radio Liberty and Wolna Europa were using events in Poland as a "springboard for subversive activity against socialism."

A Tass report from Washington said participants at a recent seminar at the University of Georgetown, including Central Intelligence

Agency representatives, had called for an increase in "subversive broadcasts" against Poland. The participants said Solidarity should be portrayed as a "model of political opposition", Tass said.

"The aim of the seminar ... was to give a direction to further ideological sabotage which is being carried out with the assistance of radio stations known to be under the direct control of the U.S. administration and the West German government," Tass said.

Tass issued its strongest attack on Solidarity Friday, accusing it of trying to wreck the economy and destroy socialism. The agency said the leaders and extremists in the country "were advancing ever more arrogant political demands which are placing the Solidarity trade union in a position of political opposition to the Polish United Workers (communists) Party and state power."

The implied criticism of Solidarity undermined the Kremlin's extreme sensitivity to the trade union movement's demands for political concessions, particularly an end to the communist party's virtual monopoly on media access. The recent stepping-up of attacks on Solidarity, linking it closely with "anti-socialist elements" appears to indicate growing Kremlin impatience with the unrest of the working class in Poland.

Meanwhile, the Pentagon has disclosed that Warsaw Pact military maneuvers are currently taking place in several of Poland's neighbor countries. The maneuvers began a few days ago in Czechoslovakia, the Pentagon said Friday. It added that exercises on a smaller scale are simultaneously conducted in East Germany and Hungary.

According to the Pentagon the impressive military setup put in place by the Soviet Union around Poland two months ago had never been dismantled and that most Soviet units in the area were still on alert.

U.S. may aid Savimbi men in Angola

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (R) — The Reagan administration is studying the possibility of giving aid to pro-Western forces in Angola but State Department experts on African affairs say such a move would be a major mistake.

The officials told Reuters the administration was thinking of asking Congress to lift a ban it imposed during the Angola civil war in 1976. The ban blocked the sending of cash or arms to opponents of the leftist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA).

Many of President Reagan's advisers, including Secretary of State Alexander Haig, blame this policy for the success of Soviet and Cuban-backed MPLA forces in the war which followed Angola's independence from Portugal the previous year.

The MPLA, under the leadership of Agostinho Neto, was opposed by Jonas Savimbi's National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) and Holden Roberto's National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA).

UNITA forces are still fighting the MPLA government, and Reagan expressed support during last year's election campaign for giving U.S. aid to Savimbi.

"I'm sure it is tempting for an administration that is coming on the scene with a get-tough-America policy and wants to prove it against Soviet adventurism," one government specialist on Africa said of possible aid for UNITA. But he added: "I think this would be a vast mistake." He said Americans should have learned in Vietnam the danger of basing policy on such local forces.

U.S. officials also cited what they called unconfirmed or exaggerated press reports of UNITA victories over Cuban and government forces as a reason for exercising caution about any American involvement.



TANKS CAPTURED: Two Iranian tanks captured intact by the Iraqi troops in a recent battle.

Counteroffensive

Iranian army unhappy about clergy meddling

TEHRAN, Jan. 31 (Agencies) — An Iranian military commander has said the armed forces were not happy about the heavily publicized counteroffensive launched against Iraq Jan. 5, according to a newspaper here Saturday.

Gen. Valiollah Fallahi, deputy chief of the Iranian joint staff, was quoted by the newspaper *Mizan* as saying the armed forces were under pressure to launch the offensive from a minority outside the military establishment.

He was referring to criticism at the time from senior clergymen who said the armed forces were not making sufficient efforts to break the deadlock in the Gulf war. Fallahi was quoted as saying that "no part of these

operations was influenced by a constricted atmosphere" and that "all oil officials" disagreed with the attack.

The general's reported remarks reopened an old dispute about the clergy interfering in military affairs. His comments were also the clearest sign to date of disagreement over the offensive, which was billed as the prelude to driving the Iraqis from territory occupied since late September.

Iran initially reported some advances, but recent military communiqués have not mentioned significant territorial gains. The offensive quietened criticism by the clergy of President Abdulhassan Bani-Sadr, who is commander-in-chief of the armed forces. Fallahi's statement may revive the dispute.

The general asked "all people who do not have military training not to interfere in these affairs" and that the armed forces be left to get on with their job. He noted that the Iraqis had not been able to prevent Iraqi artillery attacks on cities such as Dezful and Ahwaz in Khuzestan province, let alone drive the Iraqis from Iran. He said Iran could not afford to indulge in risky operations and waste war supplies at a time when Western economic sanctions had been imposed on Iran because of the American hostage crisis.

Fallahi said that now the crisis was over, with the release of the 52 hostages 11 days ago, the Iranian war effort should benefit. Iran could "probably" now take delivery of arms which had been bought from Britain, Italy and other countries but had been blocked because of the hostages, he added.

Pretoria raid claims 11 nationalists

LISBON, Jan. 31 (R) — Mozambique has counted 13 dead from an attack by South African troops against exiled black nationalists in a Maputo suburb, Portuguese radio said Saturday.

The radio quoted Mozambique officials as saying that 11 nationalists, a South African soldier and a Portuguese technician were killed in the two-hour pre-dawn battle Friday.

But the officials said they believed the South Africans carried off half a dozen of their men killed or seriously wounded, the radio reported. There was no mention of casualties among Mozambique soldiers who clashed with the attackers in Matola, 16 km outside Maputo.

The radio said there were at least 20 attackers, and they drove from South Africa in lorries similar to those of the Mozambique army. They used mortars, bazookas and heavy machineguns.

In Salisbury, Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe condemned the raid and said it was part of Pretoria's plan to destabilize black Africa's frontline states. Zimbabwe and Mozambique are socialist allies and have mutual security agreements.

Mugabe said in a statement: "The invasion is part of the overall strategy of the apartheid regime to destabilize the democratic political order of the frontline states." The government and people of Zimbabwe strongly condemn these barbarous acts that the South African regime is resorting to in defense of its racist apartheid policies.

Mugabe added: "Yesterday's attack on Mozambique is a signal warning to us not only to proceed with speed to strengthen our defense forces but also to consolidate our military alliance with our Mozambique brothers in defense of our political order and developing economies."

Pretoria has repeatedly warned neighboring countries that it is not prepared to sit by while they are used as launching pads by guerrillas against targets in South Africa. South African troops have frequently launched follow-up sorties into Angola against bases of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), but the raid into Mozambique, appeared to create a new dimension.

Newly independent Zimbabwe, Pretoria's northern neighbor, can no longer feel immune from similar action following South African allegations that it is also supporting the ANC, a black nationalist organization pledged to the overthrow of the apartheid state.

Some South African military analysts said they did not feel the status quo had changed after Thursday night's raid into Mozambique. "We are not stepping up our actions," one analyst said. "You go and hit them. You don't wait until the climate is right."

WHO clears BCG vaccine

GENEVA, Jan. 31 (R) — Medical experts have given their backing to the BCG vaccine to prevent tuberculosis after studying Indian findings which cast doubt on its effectiveness, the World Health Organization (WHO) has said.

The WHO had set up two expert groups to consider the results of medical research in southern India which found the vaccine offered no protection against lung tuberculosis, the most common form of the disease. The survey covering 360,000 persons, which is still continuing, reported an exceptionally high occurrence of the disease among adults, particularly older men.

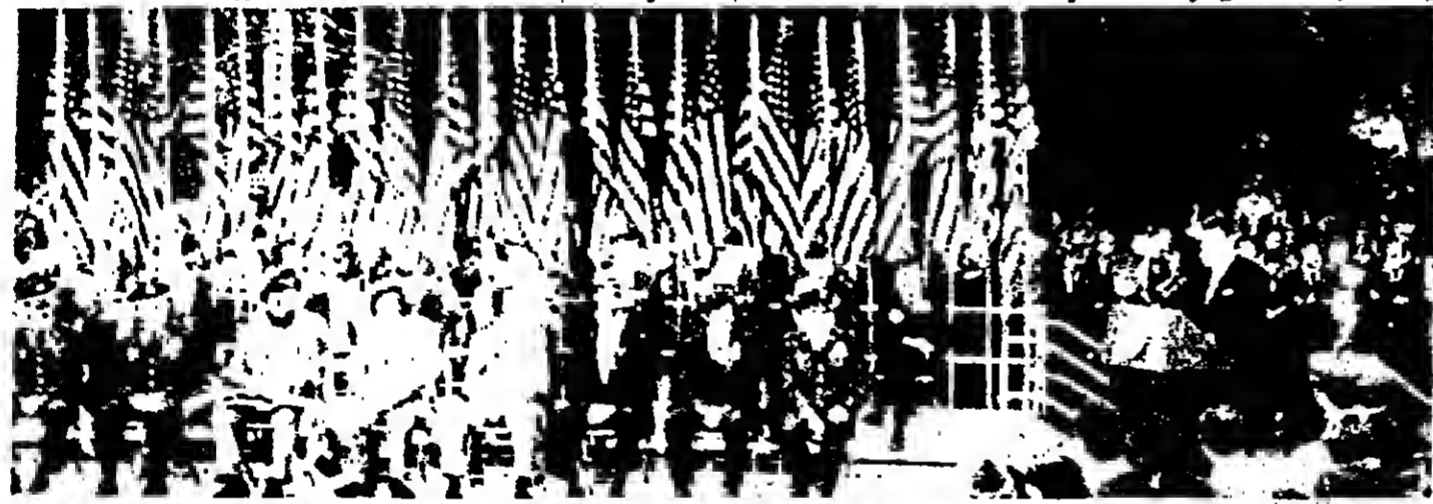
The WHO expert groups agreed that the findings published about one year ago were "a complete surprise." But they said the vaccine could have failed because the south Indian variant of tuberculosis had crucial differences from the European and north American kind for which the vaccine was developed.

The expert groups said it would be sensible and wise to continue vaccine programs aimed at infants and children because of its safety and low cost. The WHO estimates tuberculosis strikes three million people and causes half a million deaths each year. The vaccine, named for its two French developers, Albert Calmette and Camille Guerin has been widely used for years.

British minister's trip to Bangladesh delayed

LONDON, Jan. 31 (AFP) — Fog prevented minister of state at the Foreign Office Peter Blaker from taking off here Friday night for Bangladesh, a reliable source said.

Blaker would take another flight to Dacca at around noon Sunday if the weather improved, the source said. The minister is scheduled to pay an official visit to Bangladesh until Feb. 3, and another one to Pakistan from Feb. 4 to 11.



PRESIDENT'S PROMISE: Welcoming the freed hostages back, U.S. President Ronald Reagan said at a White House function last week that America in the future will respond swiftly and effectively to protect its citizens from terrorists. The freed hostages were sitting to either side of him.

Hostage 'torture'

Normal U.S.-Iran links may be delayed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (R) — Tales by returning American hostages of maltreatment by their Iranian student captors will delay still further prospects for normalizing ties between Washington and Tehran, U.S. officials believe.

"The stories coming out from the hostages will be a burden for a long time," one State Department official said as the 52 Americans freed by Iran on Jan. 20 after 444 days in captivity dispersed to their homes across the country. "The public emotion on each side will not permit a return to the relations prior to the seizure of the hostages," he said.

American have been angered by the hostages' accounts of beatings, solitary confinement and psychological harassment, including death threats and mock executions, by the students, who insisted throughout they were treating their captives well.

The allegations have been vigorously denied by the Iranian government, which says that torture is contrary to the principles of Islam.

Torture, for which Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini laid down the death penalty in Iran for agents of the late Shah, is a word some American media have used to describe the hostages' treatment. But one U.S. official

said a fairer description would be "systematic intimidation and mistreatment."

According to preliminary State Department estimates, some six to 10 hostages were beaten while between 15 and 25, including the two women captives, were kept in solitary confinement for varying periods. Few of the details now emerging filtered out during the hostage crisis despite a visit to all the hostages by the International Red Cross last April.

Reporters who were in Tehran at the time have also been surprised by the extent to which the hostages were moved around following the abortive U.S. mission of April 24-25. One hostage said he was moved 29 times.

A recent opinion poll here found that 60 per cent of those questioned considered Iran to be America's enemy — more than those who believed the same of the Soviet Union.

However, only about half that number

thought the U.S. should try to depose Iran's leader Khomeini.

President Reagan, who took office on the day the hostages left Tehran, has ruled out any act of revenge against Iran despite his threat of "swift and effective retribution" against any future hostage-takers.

Although some Congressmen believe the agreements under which ex-President Carter won the freedom of the hostages are invalid, because they were signed under duress, Reagan has also said he expects to honor them.

The agreements, under which the U.S. unfroze Iranian assets, promised to freeze the Shah's assets in America, and pledged non-interference in Iranian affairs, are still under study by the fledgling administration. The most tangible move so far has been Secretary of State Alexander Haig's refusal to supply arms to Iran, even those Tehran has already paid for.

Chun visit may better ties with U.S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (R) — Strains in relations between the United States and South Korea could be eased Monday when President Reagan meets President Chun Doo-Hwan, U.S. officials said Saturday.

The South Korean leader is on an official visit to the U.S. and he will be meeting United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim in New York Saturday for what has been described as a general review of the international situation.

The U.S. officials predicted President Chun would emerge from his two hours at the White House extremely pleased about Reagan's understanding of South Korean problems.

They said Reagan may formally lift President Carter's order to withdraw some of the 59,000 U.S. troops in South Korea. The order was suspended by Carter when intelligence showed a military build-up by North Korea.

Reagan may also offer additional military sales as evidence of his policy of strengthening strategic allies regardless of internal poli-

tics, the officials said.

They believed Reagan would confirm that high-level talks are to be resumed on defense, economic and other issues that the Carter administration halted last May after civil unrest in South Korea.

It was not known how the president would approach the delicate question of human rights in South Korea.

Some officials thought he would make clear that the U.S. had not abandoned its interest in South Korean efforts to move toward democracy, but would promise to express its views only in private in the future.

Chun's decision to commute the death sentence on political dissident Kim Dae Jung to life imprisonment removed a potential major problem for Monday's meeting. Officials could not say why President Reagan decided to receive Chun now, particularly with presidential elections being held in South Korea shortly.

It was not clear why Reagan decided to make the meeting an official rather than state visit.

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